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MOUNTAIN MAID

Photo—H. E. Tyndale.

On His 55th Birthday

The Nation Greets Nehru

(See Page 4 & 5)

Our Short Story

'It Is This! It Is This!! It Is This!!'

By DAULATRAO PARSHURAM

THE SHIKARAWALLA stood up in his gondola and called out aloud: "Shikara, huzoor?"

His query, loud as it was, was absorbed in the conglomeration of early-morning sounds and did not reach the ears of the party of visitors to whom it was addressed. They were crossing the Amira Kadal (the First Bridge spanning the Jhelum at Srinagar), engrossed in their own talk, laughing, wisecracking, enjoying their time immensely. The shikarawalla put in another effort: *"Shikara chahiye, huzoor?"*

One of the party caught his voice and turning around looked at him. The visitors held a summary consultation, and then they crossed over and came to the bank of the river. A Kashmiri Pandit, seemingly acting as guide to the party, advanced to the shikara to put through a deal with the boatman. The rest of the party, all members of one family—to all appearances hailing from Sind—lazily came up to where the Kashmiri stood chaffering with the boatman.

The Pandit was speaking in Kashmiri; he had explained that the party wanted to go a round of all the garden resorts on the Dal Lake—however he was not acquiescent to the charges asked by the boatman. He stood altercating with the latter on that point.

The shikarawalla sized up the party again and said, "Are these all?"

"About," the Pandit said. "There is only one more person, who will be here presently. Well, shall we say three rupees?.... We will be back by evening, I am sure."

A day crammed with toil, and three rupees! The boatman winced. He knew how much sweat the trip spelt. He felt like turning down the offer; but then a thought flashed through his mind and he desisted. He had already turned down two jobs, which in itself was inauspicious, so early in the morning. This would be the third one; and reckoning that what the old people said was true, there would consequently be no assignment for him all through that day. True, the wages offered were low, but—supposing he did not land any job that day? Would that be better than three rupees?...

"Even five rupees would be inadequate," he said at length. "However, if you—"

He got no further with his protest. The Pandit cut in with: "Make it three rupees eight annas—no more than that. And seeing that this is quite generous, you ought to grab the offer."

The shikarawalla turned to a co-worker, speaking his own language, Kashmiri. "Say, what about this? Shall we take it? There are seven persons to it."

The other boatman gave him a quizzical smile. "You can't leave it, with benefit to yourself. It's the third of the morning... Well, let's take it."

Even before the shikarawalla could say anything, the Pandit had motioned to the party. "Come on, step in," he said. "They've agreed." And immediately the party were getting into the shikara, arranging the things they had brought with themselves, and generally making themselves comfortable.

If there was any protest left in the shikarawalla, it died within him now. And with a somewhat heavy heart he began to get out the oars and arrange them.

About ten minutes later the last of the party arrived, his arms full of bundles and packets; mostly edibles he had brought from the bazaar. Then the second boatman got up from his place, pushed the shikara into the current and gracefully landed on the receding end of the shikara. For a moment the small boat swam gently on the waters, then the oars splashed out; they were going downstream, in the direction of the Second Bridge.

The current of the party's conversation flowed again, now that they were settled for a long cruise. Immediately to their left was the deceased Maharajah's palace; a simple structure, built entirely of white stone except for the gabled roof. A few yards further was a small temple, and then a long row of mouldering houses; in appearance much like shanties, with grass growing out of their roofs. "A symbol of the inherent poverty that is Kashmir," the pandit remarked as he commented on the antithesis presented by the low-down houses and the palace. "This isn't surprising. In the very lap of this overwhelming natural wealth and beauty, our poor populace are a glaring contrast. But, —I shouldn't be talking of this," he wound up.

Just before making the Second Bridge, the shikara turned to the right, this time against the current, into the waters of another stream which were rushing to meet the Jhelum, producing eddies as they careered by. Until now the boatmen had had no trouble, but here... They stood up in the shikara and, placing their oars against a nearby wall, strove heroically to push the shikara up the stream. Twice the shikara got out of control, but, their bodies shining in the sun with perspiration, their breath coming in gasps, the boatmen kept up the struggle. Ultimately they were through, the first great hurdle was passed. They couldn't recover their breaths yet, for the current was strong, so they had to impel their bodies to action until they should be able to snatch a few moments of rest.

The banks of this rushing stream were crowded with houses; stark old structures superimposed upon each other; and the tempo of native life was set off against the speed of the waters. A number of people were bathing in the stream—most of them completely stripped of clothes—among them a few women. As the shikara passed close by a nude woman, who had ventured a little farther from the bank than the others, she ducked into the water and emerged a few yards beyond, behind a small stationary boat, thus shielding herself from the prying gaze of the visitors. But she was one among many. Even as they passed, the visitors noticed a woman on the bank who slipped out of her patched and dirty long-robe, slipped into the water remaining there for a minute at the most, and back again to her robe. "It is thus with most of them," the Pandit explained to his Friends. "They haven't any clothes to bathe in, nor any to change after their ablutions. Perforce they must bathe naked, men, women and all. Their only luxury is swimming; and may be a soap-rub once in a while."

Presently they approached the "locks" leading to the Dal Lake which they found closed, for water was being poured into the Dal to raise its level to that of the Jhelum. While they waited, the boatmen stretched their limbs. Immediately as the door slid open, they moved on again, having in the meanwhile been joined by a third boatman, who rowed too. As a natural consequence of this reinforcement the speed of the boat was accelerated, and the shikara seemed to slip through the waters.

As they went deeper and deeper into the Lake area the scenery shifted, presenting a number of settings, subject for the artist's canvas. One of the party brought out his camera and began to take pictures of the vast expanse of water encircled by a range of mountains.

★

To the left of them was the Nasim Bagh, its tall trees and green groves majestic against the skyline. The sun had emerged over the mountain peaks and was threading his silvery way through the azure vault of heaven. A bird or two winged their solitary path above them, or in the leafy growth of the garden broke out into song. Occasionally the oars of the speeding shikara sent up a fine spray, cool to the touch and creating a beautiful pattern around them.

The visitors felt a rapture of joy at sight of the immense wealth of scenic splendour opened out before them. They gazed at it in wonderment; one of them, more sentimental than the others, sighed his appreciation.

The boatmen sweated profusely over their oars and kept inhaling short breaths as the fatigue from the toil crept inexorably into their veins. They had removed their jackets and in the bright sunlight their bodies appeared oilier than any grease could have made them. At intervals each of them in turn took a minute or two out to recover his breath.

A little farther up they passed vegetable gardens, rich and burdened with their produce. A few shikaras passed, laden with vegetables. The wares in one or two were for sale; and the visitors had their shikara slow down so they could purchase some. They were still bubbling with pleasure, matching ill with the tiredness and the vacant look of the natives.

After a while the visitors had their breakfast; brown bread and butter, flavoured with honey, some fruits biscuits and pastry. They ate heartily and there was plenty to pass around. The boatmen slowed down the shikara and took out their tea-urn and small china cups. The tea was cheap, and a deep crimson colour; in this each of them soaked a one-pice bun and ate it off. Also they received one or two slices of bread from the visitors.

The sun hadn't become oppressive by the time they made approximately the middle of the lake. The panorama that here opened out to them was exquisite, and the rapture in which the visitors had been immersed all along was heightened perceptibly. They could not contain their feelings to themselves, and expressed them freely.

After a long drag of twelve miles which had visibly exhausted the boatmen, they reached the Shalamar Garden near about one-o'clock in the afternoon. The visitors stepped out of the shikara, chirrupping like birds, voicing their ecstacy, marvelling at "this spot of heaven" feelingly planted at the base of a mountain, hand-planted flower and foliage covering a number of rising strata with splendour and glory. The showers were sprinkling water all around, on to the gravel paths surrounding them, and creating a beautiful misty effect. The memory of Moghul stateliness and magnificence that this scenic wonder aroused would be made more vivid when the lamps at the base of the showers joined their brilliant rays with the spray of water at night.

When they had gone through the garden, the visitors spread out on the lawn on the bank of a cool stream and had a gay luncheon, cooling the fruit in the crystal waters of the stream, and sporting with the water while they ate. The boatmen meanwhile went through the process of shaking off their fatigue, lying in their shikara or sitting lazily propped up against a tree, watching their own kind about their everyday business.

They weren't properly rested when they splashed oars again. The *shikara* went back, cutting the same waters, and when they emerged from the stream that led from the Shalamar, into the Dal, they took a different route; and rowing slowly, for the lake now was overgrown with lotus plants which made progress tardy, by about three-o'clock and thirty they made the Nishat Gate, a solitary arch in the middle of the waters; and thence they piloted the shikara under the Nishat Garden. The visitors ascended the stairs to the garden, taking all their edibles with them, for here they would have their dinner. The boatmen begged of them a gift of four annas, ostensibly for their *chai*, but really to provide them with their meals, cheap and frugal—a far cry from the delicacies (sweets, condiments and *pakwans*) the visitors purchased at the stalls arranged outside the garden. The sun seemed to be hurling darts at humanity and those who had the leisure took to the shelter of the garden. It wasn't much as compared with the Shalamar, nevertheless it had its own beauty—each stratum unfolding varying flowery hues, appeasing to the eye. The showers played here too.

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As they shoved off from the Nishat, the visitors were for the first time conscious of the weight the oars were putting on the boatmen. The farther they advanced the denser grew the waters—with lotus plants—and thus more difficult to ply through.

By the time they reached the path leading to the Chashma Shahi (the Spring Royal) the boatmen were overworked; and they were thankful for the enforced rest, as they waited an hour or so to let the visitors go up to and see the Chashma Shahi. The youngster with the camera had been taking pictures off and on, all through the whole cruise, and as he got ready to go up to the Chashma Shahi the boatmen tipped him as to the possibilities the Pari Mahal (Palace of Fairies) presented as the subject of a study. The Pari Mahal stood on a hillock a good distance from the Chashma Shahi, densely surrounded by bushes and trees, a lone watch over the lake. It had been built by Shah Jehan and was now—according to the boatmen—the abode of spirits.

The young man, after his return from the Chashma Shahi, tried to draw the boatmen into a conversation regarding the Pari Mahal. They held to their opinion that it was inaccessible, and when the young man would try to argue they smiled sagely and kept their own counsel.

Moreover, they were not in a mood to discuss because of their lassitude. They rowed slowly for it was tedious haul, and by the time they reached the door to the Dal their nerves were so high strung they quarrelled among themselves.

It was nine-o'clock at night when they left the party at the Amira Kadal. The party were still in high spirits and one of them as she steppped out of the Shikara, quoted: "If there's a paradise on earth..." Oh it really is paradise—so ravishing, so beautiful" She sighed.

The boatmen tried hard to get a bakshish from the visitors, but they received only what they had bargained for: three rupees and a half. Out of this amount, meagre as it was for three people who had toiled a full thirteen hours, the first boatman drew a rupee and four annas as his share: nearly one fourth as much as that of the others, considering that he was the owner of the shikara.

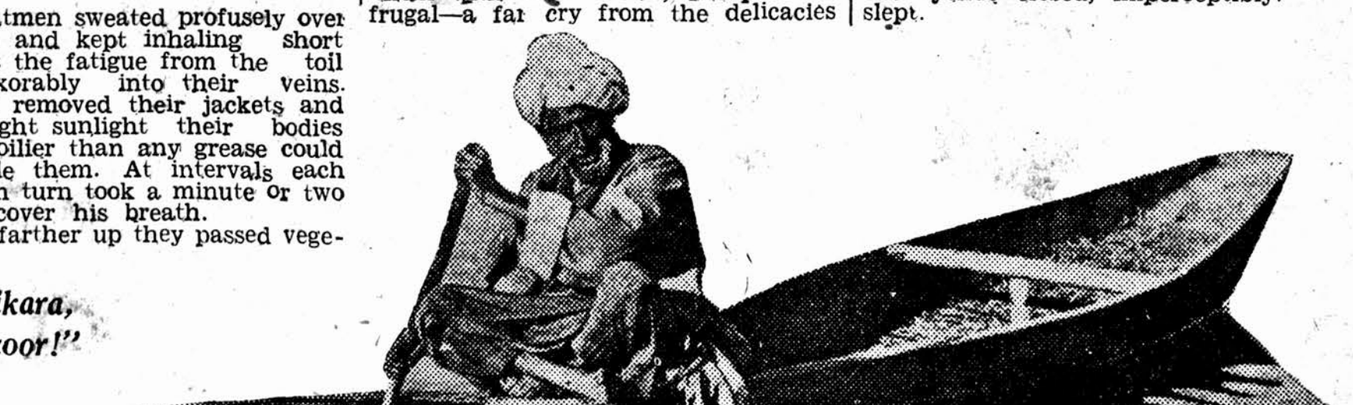
★

It was already late and they separated immediately. The shikarawalla rowed back to a large boat that stood near the Post Office, and as his hands worked mechanically he wondered what the visitors saw in this land so as to call it paradise. He mused on the import of the word as he tied his *shikara* and dragged his tired weight into the thatched boat: his home. His wife without any comment placed a cup of hot crimson-coloured tea before him. Then she padded out into the kitchen.

He fished out a leather bag from a hole in the wall and counted ten annas into its depths; half of his earnings, kept in reserve for the winter season, when he would not earn from lack of visitors. Only half of what he earned could he utilise every day. Having replaced the bag and covered the hole, he moved into a corner and huddled there, sipping his tea, and muttering incoherently in between. When his wife came in, he spoke aloud, yet as in a daze: "If there is any paradise on earth, it is this, it is this, it is this: our home, our covering, our shelter." He slapped his earnings down in front of him. "And above all this: this money that is our toil, our blood, our life-stream."

Suddenly he felt too tired to speak. His chin sagged in on his breast, and his eyelids closed, imperceptibly. He slept.

When his wife came in he spoke aloud, yet in a daze: "If there is any paradise on earth....."



"Shikara, Huzoor!"

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Festival Of Communal Cricket Must Stop!

Mahatma's Verdict Flouted By The Votaries Of Pentangular

By P. M. JOSHI

Once again the Bombay sponsors of the Pentangular Cricket Tournament are attempting to thrust this event down the throats of the public of this City. Last year they found the excuse of the Bengal tragedy and this time they have not been slow to take quick advantage of the Gujerat floods and Poppy Day. It is well that the public should refresh its memory about the history of the move to put an end to this objectionable form of entertainment.

The communal cricket series commenced many years ago when only the Parsees and the Europeans played any serious cricket and since then it has gradually expanded first with the advent of the Hindus then with the addition of the Muslims and lately with the participation of a side known as "The Rest," comprising those who do not fall within the category of the other communities. The whole concept and make-up of this annual cricket tournament is on a religious basis; it may be even he said that it is played on a colour basis; in fact it may be even be said that it is played on a colour badue do not merge with their coloured brethren who have joined hand with the Harijans.

Keeping Alive Communalism

It is true that there has not been much visible harm done by the annual staging of this form of cricket in Bombay and those who support the Pentangular have always urged that, on the contrary, such contests do promote fellow-feeling and actually help to cement better relations between the communities of India. The argument is trotted out that heads have never been broken, that Hindus garland Harijans and purses are collected and presented to star performers without any idea of communalism. All this may be true, but on the surface only. The real truth is that these communal contests create a great deal of harm amongst the ignorant masses and they help to flame communal passions, if not on the field itself, in the nooks and corners of this great city where the victory of one communal team over that of another community is looked upon as a proof of superiority in all matters and thus brings in religious and political considerations. Old scores are sought to be paid off in this manner and the enthusiasm which has been so manifest in the past is really due to the antagonism which, most unfortunately, is always smouldering in the minds of the ignorant masses of all the communities.

It is not the cricket that counts with such people, it is the sheer unhealthy desire to see that one's own community triumphs over the others that is the background of the sentiment in teashops and the bazars. There is ample evidence to show that even prayers are resorted to to bring victory to a communal side and till recently it was a common sight to see Hindu religious flags and Muslim star-and-crescent flags fluttering over the grounds and carried wherever the teams were feted or entertained. The harm that this can do must be evident to all right thinking Indians and friends of India.

The Opposition

About four years ago, opposition to the communal cricket festival began to grow in intensity, and in an effort to secure the support of Mahatma Gandhi, some representatives of the Bombay Hindu Gymkhana made the journey to Wardha, to get a ruling from him. Much to their consternation, Mahatma Gandhi stated clearly that he did not favour this form of sport and the result was a crushing blow was dealt to the Pentangular. Some interested parties, however contrived to cloud the issue and it was not till Mr. M. G. Bhave of the Maharashtra Cricket Association requested a written edict from Mahatma Gandhi that the general public became aware of the definite opposition of the great leader to this form of cricket and sport. Mahatma Gandhi's words are:

"I am utterly opposed to communalism in everything, but much more so in sport."

That letter has received much publicity and has been the rock on which the pro-Pentangular ship has foundered. Then came Mahatma Gandhi's detention and for a year there was no cricket of note in Bombay. Last season, however, the tournament was once again staged and the public showed that it has evidentally forgotten the important issues at stake and the event was accorded some measure of support, mainly due to the appeal that the gate money would effectively help starving countrymen and women in Bengal. Most of those who would have boycotted the tournament, supported it on these grounds, though there were many who did not like to swell the funds with "tainted money." Now it is seen that the bait of Gujerat Funds and Poppy Day are cleverly extended to the public in the hope that the event should be kept alive at all costs.

Mahatma's Word Flouted

The issue at stake, apart from the inherent evil of communalism in Indian sport, is the 'izzat' of India's great leader. There are not many such matters as sport in the daily life of India about which Mahatma Gandhi has cared to make a definite statement and give his definite ruling. That Mahatma Gandhi has taken the trouble to clearly guide the public in this matter shows that he considers such sport an evil and that he would that the public should withhold their support. It is this aspect that calls for urgent thought on the part of those who unthinkingly patronise communal cricket.

It is greatly to the shame of the Hindu representatives that they, who went to seek Mahatma Gandhi's guidance in the matter, should be now flouting his ruling. It is unthinkable that of all communities the majority community who should be the first to give a correct and healthy lead, is taking such a prominent part in keeping this event alive and there can be no doubt whatsoever that the success of the Bombay Pentangular means a great blow to Mahatma Gandhi's influence and prestige.

Millions follow the Mahatma in anything that he does or preaches and even in the last controversial matter of the Pakistan scheme, so hurtful to the concept of nationalists, it was clear that the country stands solidly behind his actions and wishes. India has accepted that everything that Mahatma Gandhi does is for the good of the country and it is therefore unthinkable that in this great city of Bombay, he cannot even persuade a few thousand Indians from staying away from something that he considers harmful and not calculated to promote healthy communal feelings. It will be a thousand pities if the public of Bombay does not pay heed to Mahatma Gandhi's lead in this direction and the world would learn with amazement that the great leader's influence had so vanished as to be impotent to stop even an annual cricket carnival. The enemies of Mahatma Gandhi and Indian nationalism are, carefully watching this event and are fully prepared to make capital of any success that may come the way of this year's Pentangular.

To Bombay's Cricket Fans

The vicious tradition of communal cricket thrives because thousands of local cricket fans place their sporting zeal above the larger patriotic considerations.

On this page we publish two spirited attacks on the Pentangular.

But what do you—fellow-citizens of Bombay—think of it? You—and you—and you! The "Chronicle Weekly" invites you to express your views in brief letters not exceeding 250 words.

The case is clear for all to study and it is up to every Indian who has self-respect, owes loyalty to Mahatma Gandhi and believes the communal unity to boycott the Pentangulars and put an end to the unworthy farce of supporting it every year in the name of this and that charity. One more bad year and the event is bound to die out and it behoves every thinking person to stay away and persuade others to do likewise. Even some of the Princes have seen the evil in this form of cricket and have placed a permanent ban on their State players participating in it. Will it be said that the rank and file of Indians will throw Mahatma Gandhi overboard for the sake of a few days cricket? That is the great issue at stake to-day. If Mahatma Gandhi cannot influence a few thousands from staying away from cricket matches, what is his worth and position and status to-day in India? It is we who can uphold that prestige by boycotting the Pentangulars, once and for all.

BURY IT DEEP!

By V. V. CHITNIS

With Bombay's carnival of communal cricket drawing nearer there has been a lot of controversy as to the propriety or necessity of running tournaments on communal lines.

It has been admitted on all hands both by eminent personalities and critics of the game, that cricket like all other forms of sport constitutes an important factor in the life of our nation which is unfortunately torn by racial and communal cleavages. One hears in and around every nook and corner of Bombay players and lovers of the game discussing the abolition or continuation of Pentagulars which have held popular fancy for more than three decades.

PROS AND CONS

So many arguments, old and new and as many as any imagination can put forth have been advanced. Briefly summed up they are, (1) that Communal Cricket alone has fostered the growth of the game in India, (2) that Bombay, a cosmopolitan city, does not feel communal about the game, (3) that but for Pentangulars there can be no real cricket to draw crowds at the stadium.

Even conceding the argument that the Communal Tournaments have in some measure contributed to the rise of cricket, bringing many a worthy cricketers to light, the pro-Pentangularwallas forget the frequent bitter scenes of communal frenzy being whipped up even in the stands while the game is going on. Often with a good wicket down whether for Hindus or Muslims with the chances of victory for some community rising or receding, the eyes of the spectators become communal and the resultant bitterness serves to widen the already wide gulf existing between communities. Little good, therefore, comes out by way of improvement in cricket because the spirit of the game is poisoned by the tournament. That communal cricket alone has served to foster the growth of the game in our country is also a fallacious theory. If it has done a lot in that direction in that past it is because we used this type of tournaments without anything else on other healthy lines. One may well ask the protagonists of these tournaments whether England, Australia or West Indies have nurtured the game on similar lines and none other. How far behind we are in this game when pitted against these giant-countries our experience of Test matches has well shown us. Selection of Test teams in India often has been done communally with the result that if X is chosen to Captain he gets little support from Muslims or Hindus if X is a Hindu or Muslim or vice versa. Not so in England The label of community is forgotten there and all the players rise like one man to help the captain because the players consider their national honour more than their communal brands.

Whether Englishmen are good or bad, politically, there can be no gainsaying the fact that for Indian Cricket to prosper the need of the hour is that we must take a leaf out of the cricketing history of those countries It is good fortune for us to find Ranji Trophy creating the same interest for cricket-fans and the only way this national tournament can hold its own is through abolition of a rival tournaments which depend on communalism to draw crowds. Bombay is no doubt a cosmopolitan city in the sense that it is teemed with diverse communities which live peacefully until some day some slogan from communal leaders hit the average citizens and riots break with much loss of limbs and lives in the city. But we need picture to ourselves Hindu spectators coming out of the stands when the Muslims have won or vice versa. Their long faces, like those of undertakers' simply indicate that the fine performances did not matter. What matters is communal victory?

NEED FOR PLANNED AGITATION

The deplorable picture of the thousands of spectators coming out with communal faces makes all the more stronger the argument for abolition of Communal Cricket, especially when the country lies today in a state of political cataclysm. It is not enough to talk of abolition. For we talk vociferously every year when the time for staging the tournament comes. Lovers of the game like Bobby Taleyarkhan sound the trumpet of wisdom. But who heeds? To achieve the burial of this tournaments it is necessary that the Board of Cricket must be moved into action. The younger generation, especially the young players from different local clubs, must move the Association to debar such players as take part in the tournament under sanction from the Board. There is loose talk of allowing the tournament to run this year because the money would go to the relief of distressed in Gujerat and other areas. May I ask whether it is such a necessity to be communal for the sake of charity? If charity is the motto, it is known to spring from social awareness And we cannot be aware of our social obligations until we cease to be communal. The way of communalism has proved bloody in the extreme. Unless we give it up the fear may come true that we shall never be a nation worth the achievement of independence. We must agitate, day in and day out, until the coffin of communalism is buried deep.

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On His 55th Birthday

The Nation Greets Nehru

They Say Of Jawaharlal...

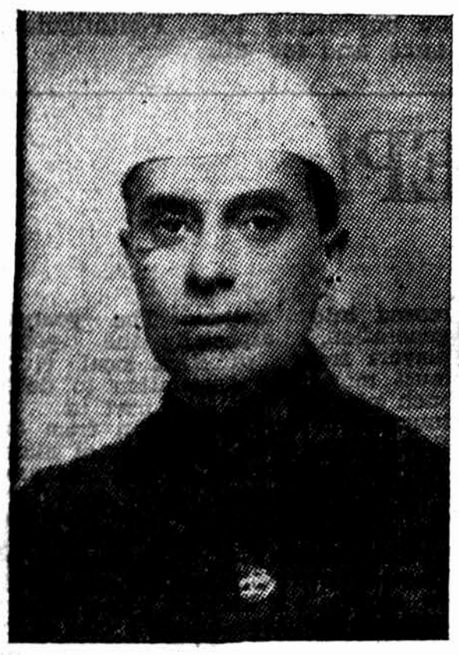
The following are extracts from the opinions about Pandit Jawaharlal expressed by three well-known foreign journalists—two Americans and a Frenchwoman:—

JOHN GUNTHER: "The remarkable human being whose name is Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is, next to Mr. Gandhi, the most important man in India. . . . The struggle in Nehru is triple. He is an Indian who became a westerner an aristocrat who became a socialist; an individualist who became a great mass leader. . . . He is the furthest possible contrast to the mob leader like Hitler or Mussolini. . . . His political integrity is unshakable. Nothing can deflect him from the path he has chosen, if he believes it to be right. . . . He is certainly one of the finest characters in public life I have ever met." (Inside Asia).

> *"He (Jawaharlal) is quite capable of mounting gallows with a smile on his lips."*
>
> —GANDHIJI

*

EVE CURIE: "How did Nehru look? Like a handsome prince in a fairy tale. . . . What made him unforgettable was not only that he had dark, beautiful eyes and regular features. It was that,



"The handsome prince"!

on his sensitive face, one could almost read his thoughts and guess what his mood was: gay or gloomy. His was a romantic face; also a witty one. It changed quickly, like the sky on a windy day. . . . I could not stop thinking of Nehru—of this great person who remained with such grace, a simple and likeable man. . . . How could one put in prison—for eight long years in all—a man of Nehru's exquisite quality? Who were the jailers who actually had had the heart to close a door on him and lock him up? That was a key that I could never have turned. One did not lock up people like Jawaharlal. They were born free." (Journey Among Warriors).

LELAND STOWE: "It was difficult for me to determine which was most exceptional about Jawaharlal Nehru: his striking features, the quality of his mind, or his extraordinary lack of bitterness. After more than eight years of imprisonment by the British, after centuries of exploitation of his country and centuries of exploitation of his people, he could discuss the British in India with no more emotion or resentment than you or I would discuss the ancient Egyptians. . . . I have rarely talked with a man of equal intelligence and comparable comprehension.....(They Shall Not Sleep).

Photo: D. G. TENDULKAR.

Nehru Chronicle

Compiled from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Autobiography

By K. AHMAD ABBAS

1889—Born in Allahabad, on November 14. (According to the Samvat Calendar, Margshirsh Badi 7, 1946).

1899—Family moves over to the new residence, Anand Bhawan.

1902—Heard Mrs. Annie Beasant speak—"deeply moved by her oratory . . . . . returned from her speeches dazed and as in a dream." Joined Theosophical Society . . . . "developed the flat and insipid outlook which sometimes denotes piety . . . . altogether I must have been a thoroughly undesirable and unpleasant companion for any boy or girl of my age."

1903—Russo-Japanese War. "Nationalistic ideas filled my mind. I mused of Indian freedom and Asiatic freedom from the thraldom of Europe."

1904—"I was fourteen . . . . . Fresh thoughts and vague fancies were floating in my mind and I began to take a little more interest in the opposite sex. I still preferred the company of boys and thought it a little beneath my dignity to mix with a group of girls. But sometimes at Kashmiri parties, where pretty girls were not lacking, or elsewhere, a glance or a touch would thrill me."

1905—Sailed for England, joined Harrow, "felt lonely and homesick . . . always had a feeling that I was not one of them." Instead of games, interested in politics and aviation.

1906—"Got used to Harrow . . . News from India . . . Lala Lajpat Rai's deportation . . . . Bengal seemed to be in an uproar . . . . Tilak's name was often flashed from Poona . . . . Swadeshi and boycott . . . . All this stirred me deeply."

1907—Joined Cambridge University, Trinity College.

1907-1910—"Three quiet years . . . . . moving slowly on like the sluggish Cam..... pleasant years, with many friends and some work and some play and gradual widening of the intellectual horizon . . . ."

1912—Called to the Bar. Returned to India . . . . "a bit of a prig with little to commend me."

1912—Attended, as a delegate, Bankipore Congress . . . "very much an English-knowing upper class affair where morning coats and well-pressed trousers were much in evidence."

1913—Took to the law and joined the High Court. "The work interested me to a certain extent."

1914—WAR! "Politics petered out and sank into insignificance."

1915—Joined both Tilak's and Mrs. Beasant's Home Rule Leagues. Delivered first public speech in a protest meeting.

1916—Marriage. Honeymoon in Kashmir.

1916—Lucknow Congress. First meeting with Gandhiji. "All of us admired him for his heroic fight in South Africa, but he seemed very distant and different and unpolitical to many of us young men."

1919—Rowlatt Bills. Satyagraha Sabhas started by Gandhiji. Khilafat agitation. Jallianwalla Bagh Martial Law. Worked with Das and Gandhiji during work of Panjab Inquiry Committee. Motilal presides over Amritsar Congress—"the first Gandhi Congress."

1920—Death of Tilak in Bombay, August 1. "Joined that mighty demonstration in which the whole of Bombay's million population seemed to have poured out to do reverence to the great leader."

1920—Peasants Agitation in U. P. "We spent three days in the villages . . . . . That visit was a revelation." Went again, "wandered about a great deal . . . ., feeding with peasants, living with them in their mud huts . . . . These peasants took away the shyness from me and taught me to speak in public."

1920—Calcutta special session of Congress. Visited Shantiniketan and met Rabindranath Tagore.

1921—Non-co-operation. Agrarian upheavals. Firing on Kisans. "Became wholly absorbed and wrapt in the movement." Boycott of Prince of Wales. Both Motilal and Jawaharlal arrested. Sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment. "The trials were farcical."

1922—Chauri Chaura. Civil Disobedience suspended. "We were angry when we learnt of this stoppage of our struggle at a time when we seemed to be . . . advancing on all fronts." Released. Rearrested after six weeks. Sentenced to 21 months. "One misses many things in prison, but perhaps most of all one misses the sound of women's voices and children's laughter."

1923—Released. Began work as Secretary of U. P. Congress and of A. I. C. C. Arrested in Nabha agitation. Sentenced to 2 years—but later externed from Nabha State.

1924—Gandhiji released after serious illness. Juhu talks. "Returned . . . a little disappointed, for Gandhiji did not resolve a single one of my doubts." A. I. C. C. at Ahmedabad. Differences

(Continued on Page 6)

Jawaharlal Says Of Them...

GANDHIJI: "Whether Gandhiji is a democrat or not, he does represent the peasant masses of India; he is the quintessence of the conscious and sub-conscious will of those millions. It is perhaps something more than representation; for he is the idealised personification of those vast millions. Of course, he is not the average peasant. A man of the keenest intellect, of fine feeling and good taste, wide vision; very human and yet essentially the ascetic who has suppressed his passions and emotions sublimated them and directed them in spiritual channels; a tremendous personality drawing people to him like a magnet, and calling out fierce loyalties and attachments—all this so utterly unlike and beyond a peasant. And yet withal he is the great peasant with a peasants' outlook on affairs, and with a peasants' blindness to some aspects of life." (Autobiography).

MAULANA AZAD: "Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has specially cultivated a look of venerable age to give a suitable background to his great learning". (Autobiography). "I gave it as my decided opinion that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad would be the right choice for the presidentship. He seemed to me just to fit in from every point of view. . . . He had breadth of vision, a deep understanding of events and round him every section of the Congress would gather and offer co-operation. . . ." (Article written in 1939).

M. A. JINNAH: ". . . . he had been largely responsible in the

Impassioned Orator

past for bringing the Muslim League nearer to the Congress. But the new developments in the Congress—non-co-operation and the new constitution which made it more of a popular and mass organization—were thoroughly disapproved by him . . . . temperamentally he did not fit in at all with the new Congress. He felt completely out of his element in the khadi-clad crowd demanding speeches in Hindustani. . . . . There was as much difference between him and the Indian masses as between Saville Row and Bond Street and the Indian village with its mud huts."

Jawaharlal AGAINST Jawaharlal!

These are extracts from an article that, under an assumed name, Pandit Jawaharlal wrote in "Modern Review" sometime in 1936 or 1937::—

"The Rashtrapati looked up as he passed swiftly through the waiting crowds, his hands went up and his pale hard face was lit up with a smile..... The smile passed away and the face became stern and sad. Almost it seemed that the smile and gesture accompanying it had little reality; they were just tricks of the trade to gain the goodwill of the crowd whose darling he had become. Was it so?..... Watch him again.

"Is all this natural or the carefully thought out trickery of the public

KAMALA NEHRU
He dedicated his Autobiography "To Kamala Who Is No More."

man? Perhaps it is both and long habit has become second nature now. The most effective pose is one in which there seems to be the least posing, and Jawaharlal has learned well to act without the paint and powder of the actor.... Whither is this going to lead him and the country? What is he aiming at with all his apparent want of aim?

"For nearly two years now he has been President of Congress. Steadily and persistently he goes on increasing his personal prestige and influence... From the far North to Cape Comorin he has gone like some triumphant Caesar, leaving a trail of glory and a legend behind him. Is all this just a passing fancy which amuses him ..... or is it his will to power that is driving him from crowd to crowd and making him whisper to himself: "I drew these tides of men into my hands and wrote my will across the sky in stars."

"What if the fancy turns? Men like Jawaharlal with all their great capacity for great and good work are unsafe in a democracy. He calls himself a democrat and a socialist, and no doubt he does so in all earnestness... but a little twist and he might turn into a dictator. He might still use the language of democracy and socialism, but we all know how fascism had fattened on this language and then cast it away as useless lumber.

"Jawaharlal cannot become a fascist.... He is far too much an aristocrat for the crudity and vulgarity of Fascism. His very face and voice tell us that. His face and voice are definitely private.... And yet he has all the makings of a dictator in him —vast popularity, a strong will, energy, pride.... and with all his love of the crowd an intolerance of others and a certain contempt for the weak and inefficient. His flashes of temper are well-known. His overwhelming desire to get things done, to sweep away what he dislikes and build anew, will hardly brook for long the slow processes of democracy."

ON HORSEBACK!

Photo: KANU GANDHI

The Male And Female Spirit Of India:

Nehru & Gandhi

By LIN YUTANG

The peculiar circumstances of nineteenth-century history, particularly the history of English expansion, caused India to lose her independence for a temporary period. The upsurge of the fundamental human demand for racial independence, however, cannot be checked indefinitely. Therefore, bound up with the problems of India's social transformation is first and foremost in the modern Indian's mind that of fighting for India's freedom.

In this struggle for freedom and independence, two great spirits, of rather unusual stature, have risen to shape the course of events. True to the Chinese proverb that "a country in trouble produces patriots and a family in poverty produces filial sons", India has produced not only a Gandhi, but also a Jawaharlal Nehru. The designation of the latter as India's "rising star" is not merely a figure of speech; although one must concede it is difficult to be a star by the side of a planet with Gandhi's brilliance, Jawaharlal Nehru has achieved it, and the star is rising. For this reason it is well that the world take note of the fact.

MALE AND FEMALE SPIRITS!

It seems to me that Gandhi is the female spirit, while Nehru is the male spirit guiding India in her struggle for independence; and in Taoistic evaluation, the female spirit is the more basic, more enduring one. But such is the constitution of human nature and the quality of human behaviour that the female principle must be complemented and activated by the male principle. In Chinese historic criticism, King Wen laid the moral foundation and, therefore, determined the destiny of the Chou Dynasty, but it was his son, King Wu, who by his practical wisdom and military strategy brought the Chou Dynasty into being. In contemporary China, the same principles are illustrated by the roles played by Sun Yat-Sen and Chiang Kai-Shek. The female principle cannot be fructified except by the male principle. It was not just the irony of history that Sun Yat-Sen died controlling only a few districts near Canton, and that only a few weeks after he died the Nationalist Revolution of China started and the Kuomintang became a real power over China. Like King Wen, Gandhi is a mystic, and mystically effective. As planners and creators of a new regime, King Wen and Gandhi must inevitably suffer from their femininity—the feminine spirit that thinks more in terms of centuries than of the immediate decades. Gandhi is for eternity, while Nehru is India's man of the hour.

"CONFLICT IN HARMONY"

This struggle between the male and the female principle, this "conflict in harmony" as Havelock Ellis recently put it, can be observed today in the relations between Gandhi and Nehru. For Gandhi, non-violence is an end in itself; if India were to achieve her independence only by means of violence, Gandhi would rather have India remain forever dependent, for Gandhi would regard the use of violence as the destruction of India's soul. The male spirit of Nehru cannot quite see it that way. Gandhi is religious, while Nehru is an agnostic. Gandhi would tolerate the caste system, apart from the question of the untouchables, while Nehru would tear the whole caste system down and rebuild India's social structure. Gandhi is for the spinning wheel; Nehru is for the modern cotton mill.

Above all, Gandhi hears the cries of the masses sunk in poverty with the ears of an Indian saint; Nehru hears those cries with the ears of a modern college man like you and myself. In this, I rather think that Gandhi is not only too good for India, but rather too good for all of us. Gandhi has contempt for poverty; Nehru is touched by it and wants to abolish it from his country. Who is greater, one wonders? The answer depends on whether you are a mystic or a humanist. In his religious mysticism, Gandhi, with all his sharp critical intellect, is peculiarly India's; in his zest for social reform, Nehru is more understandable and nearer to us. As the situation with the Congress Party of India and therefore with all revolutionary India stands today, the picture is this: the people listen to Nehru, Nehru listens to Gandhi, and Gandhi listens only to God. The interplay of these forces will bring a free and independent India in what is I think a rather short time. (From Preface to Anup Singh's "NEHRU—The Rising Star of India).

"Nation Is Safe In His Hands!"

In bravery he is not to be surpassed. Who can excel him in the love of country? He is rash and impetuous say some. This quality is an additional qualification at the present moment. And if he has the dash and the rashness of the warrior, he has also the prudence of a statesman. A lover of discipline, he has shown himself to be capable of rigidly submitting to it even where it has seemed irksome. He is undoubtedly an extremist thinking far ahead of his surroundings. But he is humble and practical enough not to force the pace to the breaking point. He is pure as the crystal, he is truthful beyond suspicion. He is a knight sans per, sans reproche. The nation is safe in his hands.

—MAHATMA GANDHI.

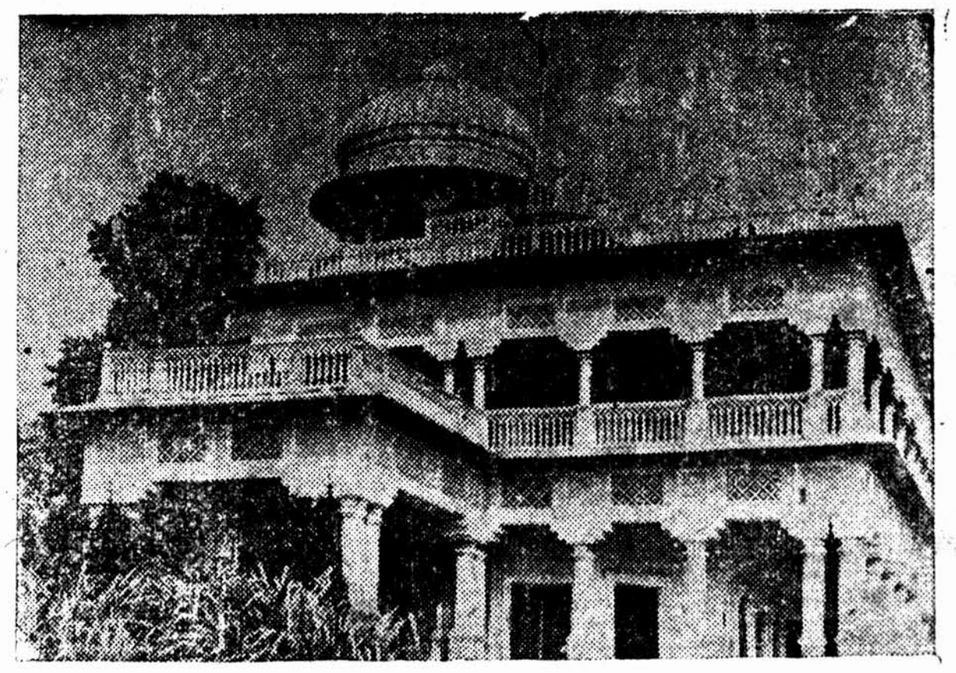
Jawaharlal ON Jawaharlal!

"I often wonder if I represent any one at all, and I am inclined to think that I do not, though many have kindly and friendly feelings towards me. I have become a queer mixture of the East and West, out of place everywhere, at home nowhere. Perhaps my thoughts and approach to life are more akin to what is called Western than Eastern, but India clings to me, as she does to all her children, in innumerable ways; and behind me lie, somewhere in the subconscious, racial memories of a hundred or whatever the number may be, generations of Brahmins. I cannot get rid of either that past inheritance or my recent acquisitions. They are both part of me,

IN CHINESE DRESS
Jawaharlal in Chungking with Chiangs

and though they help me in both the East and the West, they also create in me a feeling of spiritual loneliness not only in public activities but in life itself I am a strange and alien in the West. I cannot be of it. But in my own country also, sometimes, I have an exile's feelings....."

"The years I have spent in prison! Sitting alone, wrapped in my thoughts, how many seasons I have seen go by, following each other into oblivion! How many moons I have watched wax and wane, and the pageant of stars moving along inexorably and majestically! How many yesterdays of my youth lie buried here; and sometimes I see the ghosts of these dead yesterdays rise up, bringing poignant memories, and whispering to me: "Was it worthwhile?" There is no hesitation about the answer. If I were given the chance to go through my life again, with my present knowledge and experience added, I would no doubt try to make many changes in my personal life; I would endeavour to improve in many ways on what I had previously done, but my major decisions in public affairs would remain untouched." (AUTOBIOGRAPHY).



Anand Bhawan waits for him.
PHOTO: UDIT GOPAL.

Television To Teach The People!

By WORTHINGTON MINER

Manager, Television Department, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York City.

HEROIC claims have been made for the opportunity which television holds forth of transmitting direct education to the public. Everything has been proposed from how to thread a needle to a conquest of Einstein's Theory of Relativity. Practical experience with a vast number of such programmes has made CBS sensitive to the inherent dangers in a direct educational series.

One danger lies in the fact that television must, presumably, anticipate the day when it will be received literally by the crores of people throughout the world who will own television-receiving sets. The number of subjects with sufficient universality to satisfy the demands of such an audience is critically limited. A heavy percentage of the public is interested in music of one form or another; that fact has been of major importance in the development of radio. No duplicate in visual terms has yet been found for television. In fact, it probably will not be found, but will have to be created by television itself.

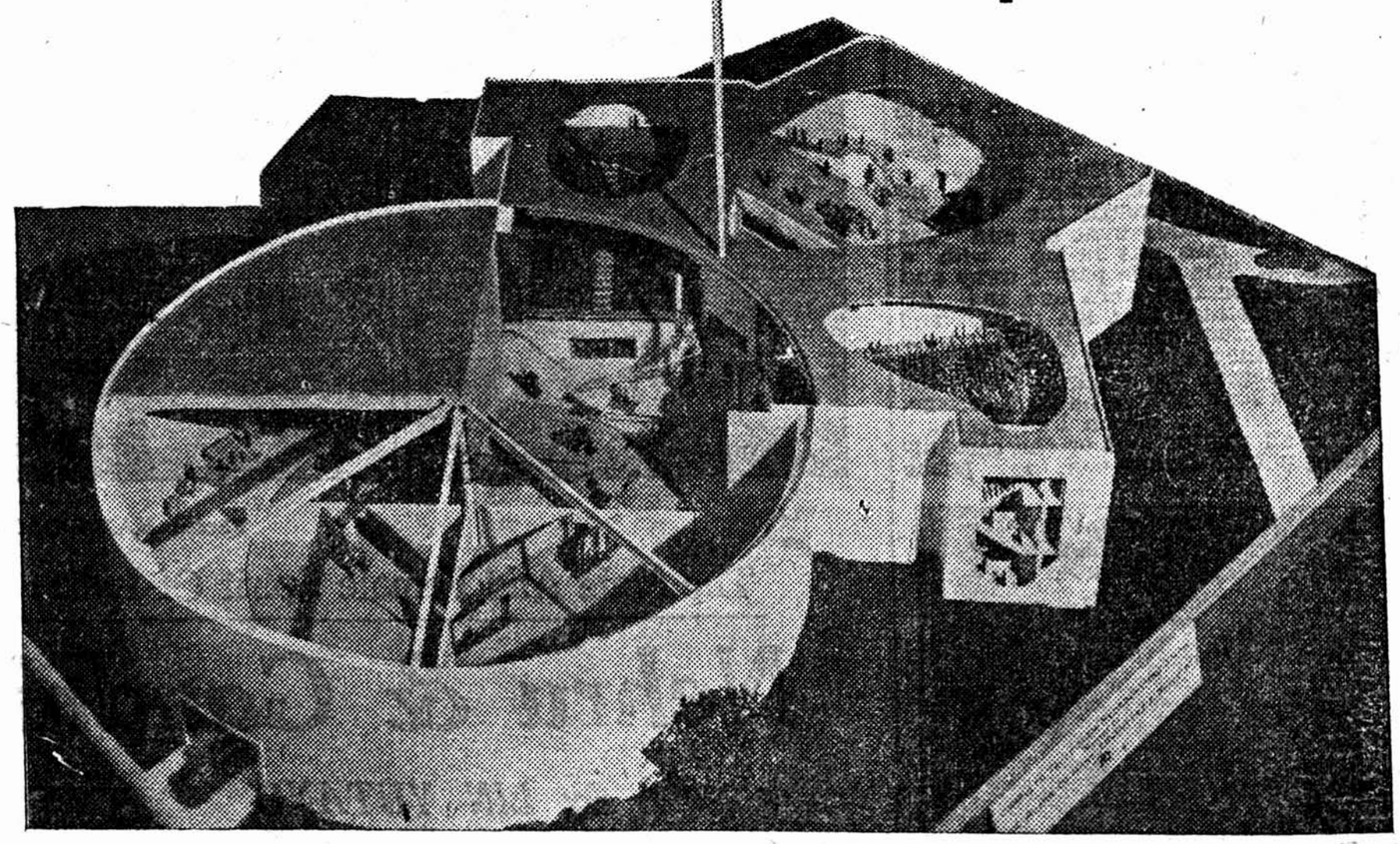
There is another form of direct education, which holds out a far greater promise of audience appeal. The current events of the day in any number of fields have the value of dramatic immediacy. We should not anticipate within a good many years a coverage by television of an art exhibit in Moscow on the afternoon of its opening. Such coverage is far from an impossibility, however; in more limited terms, it becomes an almost assured reality within the borders of one country. There is no reason why the average student in Madras should not be able to see an art exhibit in Lahore or dealers in Calcutta see a display of new agricultural machinery from Bombay.

Perhaps one of the most provocative forms through which television (as distinct from broadcasting) can be used as an educational force is the series of programmes not broadcast to the public, but transmitted by wire to classrooms and auditoriums. If all of the hundreds of schools in one province or all of the schools were connected by wire not unsimilar to a telephone connection with a central classroom, it would be possible to bring the best educators in the area into intimate contact with every student in every outlying community. There is a possibility here to infuse educational systems with the inspiration of truly great teaching.

It must be appreciated, however, that in this entire discussion, there are two minimal requisites in the technical performance of television as a communications medium; namely, colour and the projection of a large-scale image. It is inconceivable that full advantage can be taken of television as an educational medium unless the size of the image will permit of clear viewing by a large group of people at one time. Even where programmes are to be transmitted to the home, full effectiveness in the treatment of educational subjects is impossible without an enlarged image.

Even more vital to the concept of television as an educator is the element of colour. The monochrome image not only confines the scope of television as an educational force; it critically limits the potential effectiveness of every type of educational programme. If a master of composition, like Giotto, can be partially evaluated from monochrome reproductions, it is utterly futile to consider a discussion of the merits of a Van Gogh without colour. A vast percentage of all the sciences—chemistry, botany, geology, etc., rely on colour as a fundamental attribute of recognition. A black and white reproduction of the action of a piece of litmus paper would hardly suffice to distinguish a salt from an acid.

Since both colour and large-screen projection are now available to television, it is the obligation of the television industries to see that they are made immediately available to the public as well. Once that be done, there is no reason why television cannot develop as a stupendous and evocative educational medium.—U. S. O. W. I.



Now that Television has become a reality, plans for its efficient broadcast and for its widest use are being made. Here is a miniature working model of a television studio which will probably be built shortly after the war. A revolving stage shown in the circular enclosure, is divided into four compartments permitting a rapid change of scenes. Two auditoriums will provide ample seating accommodations for spectators. Control rooms and audition booths are between the audience sections. One of the most important uses of television is expected to be an aid to education.

NEHRU CHRONICLE

(Continued from Page 4)

with Gandhiji over his yarn franchise proposal.

1924-25—Chairman of Allahabad Municipality. Did much excellent constructive work.

1926—Sailed for Europe for wife's treatment. Switzerland. Winter sports. Germany. Contact with exiled Indian revolutionaries. Met Romain Rolland and Ernest Toller

1927—Attended the Congress of Oppressed Nationalities in Brussels and the League Against Imperialism. Paid a brief visit to the Soviet Union during the tenth anniversary celebrations. "We were glad we went, for even that glimpse was worth while."

1928—Back in India. General Secretary of Congress. A lot of touring. Boycott of Simon Commission. All-Parties Conference. Nehru Report. First personal experience of a lathi-charge. "He (counted policeman) gave me two resounding blows on the back. I felt stunned . . . . but, to my surprise and satisfaction, I found that I was still standing." Independence of India League and Trade Union Congress. In his speeches Jawaharlal starts speaking of "social freedom" along with complete political independence. "I wanted to spread the ideology of socialism."

1929—Lahore Congress, presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru, passed the Independence resolution: ".....the immediate future was clear enough and it held the promise of strife and suffering for us." His presidential address caused a sensation because of its youthful, vigorous and socialistic approach to national problems.

1930—January 26 celebrated as Independence Day. Dandi March and Salt Satyagraha. Civil Disobedience begins. Jawaharlal arrested on April 14 and sentenced to six months' imprisonment nominating his father, Pandit Motilal, to act as Congress President. Gandhiji arrested on May 5. Jawaharlal released in October, starting no-tax campaign among the peasantry, soon re-arrested, sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment. His fifth term in jail!

1931—Released on January 26 (same day as Gandhiji was released from Yeravda), owing to the serious condition of Pandit Motilal who passed away on February 6....."the flames leapt up and consumed that body which had meant so much to us..... the stars were out shining and bright when we returned, lonely and desolate." On March 4 at Delhi the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed. "In my heart there was great emptiness as of something precious gone, almost beyond recall.

"'This is the way the world ends
Not with a bang but with a whimper'."

At Karachi Congress, the Resolution on Fundamental Rights was a triumph for Jawaharlal who drafted it, for thereby "it took a step, a very short step, in a socialist direction." While Gandhiji was away in England, Jawaharlal busied himself with work among U.P. Kisans which brought about his sixth arrest—on Christmas Day! "The Superintendent of Police, an Englishman, who had arrested us .....looked glum and unhappy——I am afraid we had spoiled hi Christmas. Sentenced to 2 years!

1932-33—Naini Jail. Bareilly Jail. Dehra Dun Jail—"Outside the struggle went on." Released on August 30, 1933

1934—Besides Congress work, helped in relief work for the victims of the Bihar earthquake. On February 12, he was arrested again, taken to Calcutta, tried for delivering seditious speeches and sentenced to 2 years term in jail—his seventh! "Five months and seven days I had been out and now I went back again to seclusion and loneliness. But the real burden was not mine; it had to be shouldered, as always, by the womenfolk—by my ailing mother, my wife, my sisters." During this imprisonment he began writing his Autobiography. Released in August for eleven days to attend on his ailing wife—"there she lay frail and utterly weak, a shadow of herself"

1935—In May Kamala Nehru left for treatment in Europe. In September Jawaharlal was discharged as news had come that her condition was critical. He hurried to Europe by air to be by his beloved wife's deathbed.

1936—Flew back to India in March, once again elected to be President of Congress (Lucknow session). Differences with Working Committee members over his Socialistic interpretation of Congress programme. Plunged headlong in the election campaign, touring the country—by plane, rail, car, bullock cart! "For many months I wandered about India and millions of faces passed before my eyes..... I sought to understand what lay behind those millions of eyes that stared at me, what hopes and desires, what untold sorrow and misery unexpressed."

1937—Re-elected president of Congress for second year in succession.

1938—Visited Europe—Spain, Czechoslovakia, France, England—where he identified himself with the growing anti-Nazi, anti-Fascist forces. Started "National Herald" from Lucknow for which he wrote (from Europe and after his return) a series of important articles.

1939—Flew to Chungking to convey nationalist India's sympathy for fighting China but had to cut short his stay owing to the outbreak of the European War.

1940—Arrested in November and charged with making prejudicial speeches in connection with India's attitude to the war. In his statement at the trial he said, "There are few persons in India, I suppose, whether they are Indians or Englishmen, who have for years past so consistently raised their voices against Fascism and Nazism as I have done... It is a small matter to me what happens to me in this trial or subsequently. Individuals count for little; they come and go, as I shall go when my time is up. Seven times I have been tried and convicted by British authority in India, and many years of my life lie buried within prison walls. An eighth time, or a ninth and a few more years, make little difference." Sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

1941—Released on December 4, along with other political prisoners.

1942—Took a prominent part in negotiations with Sir Stafford Cripps whom he had reason to believe to be a personal friend and a friend of India. Thoroughly disillusioned. In early hours of August 9 he was arrested along with other Congress leaders and taken to Ahmednagar Fort.

1943—Detained in Ahmednagar Fort.

1944—Detained in Ahmednagar Fort.

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Daylight Raid On Nanking

Superforts Attack Western Kyushu

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The War Department announces that large forces of Superfortresses raided Nanking.

General Arnold announced that the Nanking raid was made in daylight on Saturday by forces of the Twentieth Bomber Command from China bases.

A Japanese 'communique' picked up in New York today announced that about 80 Superfortresses bombed western Kyushu and Saishu islands today. The 'communique' admitted slight damage.

45 JAP SHIPS SUNK

The Admiralty announces that British submarines during recent patrols in Far Eastern waters sank 45 Japanese ships including a large supply ship, one submarine chaser and three landing crafts.

Off Port Blair in the Andaman islands, submarines obtained torpedo hits on medium-size supply vessels which were entering the harbour.

New U.S. Supply Chief In China Theatre

CHUNGKING, Nov. 11:—Brigadier-General Wedemeyer, Chief of Staff to the Generalissimo, announced today that Major-General Gilbert Cheves, Commander of the Base Section and also of the Port of Calcutta, has been appointed commanding general of services of supplies for the American theatre forces in the China theatre. The appointment has been made "in recognition of the importance of supply in the theatre and the impending enlargement of operations following the reopening of the Burma Road.—Reuter.

Chinese Cross Taping

KANDY, Nov. 11: In Northern Burma, Chinese troops have crossed the Taping River in the Myothit area and advanced several miles south towards Bhamo, on the Burma Road, says to-day's S.E.A.C. 'communique'. Other troops in a flanking movement have taken Momauk, eight miles east of Bhamo. British troops in the railway corridor have advanced nearly four miles and are now six miles south of Mawlu. In the Shwegu area there has been patrol action.

In the Chin Hills, operations continue along the Tiddim-Kalemyo Road.

In the fighting near the Chindwin River, East Africans have captured another Japanese position.

In the Kabaw Valley, East African forces moving south have gained more ground.—A. P.

British Advance After Forli's Fall

Allied Headquarters, Mediterranean, Nov. 11: To-day's Allied 'communique' states: Following the capture of Forli, British troops of the Eighth Army have made further progress north-west of this town. On the Fifth Army front activity continues to be confined to patrolling.—Reuter.

"India's Future Lies In Industrialisation"

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Prof. Saha, one of the Indian scientists visiting Britain, said to-day that Indian leaders so far had concentrated on political freedom neglecting problems of a living for India's millions. The only way to unity in the political field was to look to the problem of living for the Indian masses, he added.

Prof. Saha was addressing a meeting arranged by the British Association in collaboration with the Indian group of the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London. Development of the cheap electrical power was Prof. Saha said, the first essential for lifting the masses of India out of the 16th century conditions. India's future lay in industrialisation if the standard of living was to be raised. More men should be taken from the country to the town and provided with creative work in industry. Sir J. Ghosh stated that on the Indian' wage of Rs. 65 a year they could live only as a half-naked and half-starved nation.—Reuter.

"Derogatory To Indian Newspapers' Dignitv"

POONA, Nov. 10.—A resolution protesting against the discrimination made by the Standing Committee of the A.I.N.E.C. in the matter of the basic salary of Journalists of English and Indian languages newspapers as 'arbitrary, unjust and derogatory to the dignity of Indian newspapers' was passed to-day, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Poona Journalists Association. Mr. J. S. Karandikar presided

The Committee urged that the A.I.N.E.C. should adopt the recommendations of the Standing Committee of the Marathi Journalists Conference that the basic salary of the working journalist should be Rs. 125 in presidency towns and Rs. 100 in the mofussils and that notice period for the termination of service should be three months.—A.P.

Churchill And Eden Fly To Paris

CONFERENCE WITH DE GAULLE TO ARM FRENCH FORCES

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, and Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, flew to Paris yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. Churchill, Miss Mary Churchill and a number of high officials, including the Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Sir Alexander Cadogan.

Although the main purpose of the visit to Paris is response to the wish of the people of France to acclaim the British statesmen, there will be opportunities for political and military talks of some importance. Except for his visits to Normandy shortly after "D-Day", Mr. Churchill has not been to France since 1940, while Mr. Eden was last there shortly after the war began.

General deGaulle and Mr. Churchill shook hands cordially and after standing to attention while "God Save The King" and "Marseilles" were played, inspected troops lined up on the airfield. Among those who greeted Mr. Churchill were the Foreign Minister, M. Bidault, General Koenig and General Juin.

A big crowd of soldiers and French workmen lined the windows and roofs of every available building overlooking the airport, and although the arrival was not officially announced, roads into Paris and streets inside the city right up to Mr. Churchill's residence were lined with crowds waving flags. But the public saw little of the enthusiastically awaited British leader. He travelled in a closed car with bullet-proof windows.

The Paris Radio reported to-day: Regarding the talks which are going on in Paris between Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden and General de Gaulle and M. Bidault, the political editor of the French Press Agency says: "It appears that the main question which will be discussed will be that of arming the French Army."

The Agency added: "The French Provisional Government's ability to intensify France's war effort will depend to a large extent on the help given by the Allies in arms and other necessary equipment."

The Paris Radio in repeating the above report referred to "the talks which will take place" instead of "the talks which are taking place."

The Paris Radio said to-day that the French Ambassador in Britain, M. Massigli, had left London for Paris.

The United States, Britain and Russia have invited the De Gaulle Government to assume full membership of the European Advisory Commission.

"FLYING TELEGRAPH POLES"

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Experts may be able to piece together a composite picture of the German V-Two rockets from many pieces of the projectiles which have been recovered after they exploded. Some part of their mechanism has been found and also what is believed to be a part of shell of the rocket casing. This was about ten feet long and weighed a hundredweight. It felt through the roof of a house and landed on a bed.

Some, who have seen the rockets falling, say they look like "great balls of fire". Others describe them as "great black arrons." One eyewitness told Reuter, "I was looking up at the sky when I saw a red ball about the size of a football. It seemed to be two or three thousand feet up. A minute later came the terrific noise of the explosion."

Another said: "I saw a black cloud of smoke and then what looked like a very bright star, travelling fast. Then later there was an orange and red explosion which appeared to have two distinct reports." Other eye-witnesses described the rockets as "flying telegraph poles." They estimated the length at 30 feet and the diameter between two and a half and three feet.

Houses, schools, hospitals, churches and public houses have all been destroyed or damaged by rockets. One man who was pruning roses in an orchard when a rocket fell near the village had a lucky escape. He was blown out of the orchard and temporarily stunned, but recovered later to find himself near the edge of a crater almost uninjured, but without his trousers which had been blown off. The Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison has visited a number of places where rockets have fallen.—Reuter.

'Mahmal', the 'sacred carpet' was taken from Cairo to Mecca on Saturday after the traditional ceremony with full pageantry presided over by Premier Maher Pasha.

PHILLIPS NOT RETURNING TO INDIA

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Nov. 11.—According to reports emanating from Washington it is believed that Mr. William Phillips is not proceeding to India. President Roosevelt will shortly confer with Mr. Joseph Casey, former Congressman, who is likely to succeed Mr. Phillips as the President's special representative in India.

Reuter adds: The New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail" today reported from Washington that Mr. Joseph E. Casey, former Congressman, is to be appointed American Minister to India. Official quarters in London say that nothing is known here about such an appointment.

ARMISTICE DAY

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Allied soldiers in all parts of the world to-day commemorated Armistice Day with parades and services for their fallen comrades. Among the names of places where the commemoration took place are Rome, Brussels and Algiers.

A simple ceremony was held at the Meuse Argonne Cemetery which was the largest overseas burial ground of the last war.—

DE GAULLE TAKES SALUTE

From Reuter's Special Correspondent, Paris Nov. 11.—From an early hour today, tens of thousands of Parisians thronged towards the long avenue of Champs Elysees, leading to the "Unknown Warriors'" tomb to witness the first great parade since the German occupation. Gen. de Gaulle took the salute and Mr. Churchill in R. A. F. uniform stood at his side.—Reuter.

Two C. P. Congressmen Arrested In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. R. K. Dhoti and Mr. B. D. Shende, two Congress workers of Nagpur were arrested by the City Police at Dadar last night under the D.I.R. Congress activities are alleged to be the cause of their arrest.

HELSINKI, Nov. 11: The Finnish radio has reported that the veteran Finnish peace envoy Dr. Juho Paasikivi has accepted the task of forming a new Finnish Government.

ELWIN CONTRADICTS PRESS REPORTS

No Insult To Gandhiji's Followers

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

Dr. Verrier Elwin, founder of the Bhumijan Seva Mandal in Mandla District, who is now in Calcutta, has issued the following statement:

"A report has appeared in the press to the effect that I have refused to allow followers of Mahatma Gandhi to visit my institution in Mandla District. This is entirely incorrect. The Bhumijan Seva Mandal is a non-political organization, devoted solely to scientific research and humanitarian service, but every kind of visitor is welcome there. During the past year we have entertained several of Mahatma Gandhi's followers in their personal capacity and last month my wife and I invited some leading members of the Sewagram Ashram to stay with us in order to study the aboriginal problem. If anyone wishes to know my real sentiments about Mahatma Gandhi and his followers he should not rely on irresponsible and unverified reports, but should read my article on Mahadev Desai printed in the volume presented to Gandhiji on his 75th birthday."—

HE REFUSED RELEASE ON PAROLE

PESHAWAR, Nov. 11: Khan Zarin Khan, M.L.A., a Congress detenu who was recently admitted to Lady Reading Hospital has been sent back to Peshawar Central Prison after recovery from illness.

Khan Zarin Khan declined to be released on parole.—A. P.

Released But Interned

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

The Punjab Government have passed orders for the release of five Congress detenus. They have however been restricted in their respective native places.

The Government have removed restrictions from ten Congress workers of different places. While in the case of three others the Government have removed the restriction of reporting themselves at the police station weekly.—A. P.

U. P. Congressmen To Accept Mahatma's 14-Point Plan

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

A meeting of the Provincial Executive of the Representative Assembly of Congressmen in U.P. will be held on November 19.

The meeting it is understood will be held to take stock of the work done in various districts and cities regarding the formation of Representative Assemblies there and to advise them on the lines on which work for the 14-point Constructive Programme of Mahatma Gandhi is to be followed.—A.P.

Kaira Congressman Dead

A Kaira Correspondent wires:—"Mr. Vrajlal Patel, a well-known Congress worker of Kaira and a member of the Baroda Praja Mandal, died at the Wadilal Sarabhai Hospital, Ahmedabad, on Friday after an appendicitis operation".

The Free Yugoslav Radio on Saturday announced the death of Lieutenant-General Franc Rozhannan, one of Marshal Tito's chiefs, who was wounded while trying out new weapons.

Sensational Developments In Baltic Imminent?

Russians May Make Normandy-scale Seaborne Landings Along Coast

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Sensational war developments to-night appear imminent in the Baltic, according to reports from Berlin, Stockholm and Moscow. Shortly after Berlin had announced a proclamation declaring the whole of the eastern Baltic an operation zone, Reuter's special correspondent in Moscow cabled that the Soviet High Command may soon startle the world with a series of mass seaborne landings on the Normandy model along the coast of the Baltic republics.

The Swedish Government has protested to Berlin against the proclamation which is described as against international law. The German ban means that all ships in the expanse of sea protecting the northern coasts of East Prussia, the former Polish corridor with Danzig and eastern Pomerania may be fired on at sight by Germans. Last night the Swedish War Insurance Board warned all Swedish shipping to return to territorial waters.

The German move is a tacit admission that Berlin fears new operations by the Red Fleet. Simultaneously, it freezes the commercial value of Koenigsberg, Danzig and Gdyina, which lie within the prohibited area

IN HUNGARY

General Malinovsky is increasing the pressure of his attacks hourly to-day against the Germans in North-East Hungary. He is firmly engaging the main forces, while Soviet tank units and mobile storm-troops strike from flanks in a series of pincer movements.

The struggle on the north-east and south-east approaches to Budapest has become a battle for two high-roads, 35 miles apart on the Hungarian plain. If Marshal Malinovsky can smash the German and Hungarian groupings defending either of these approaches, he will soon be on the doorstep to Budapest from a new direction.

"REDS' NEW MAJOR OFFENSIVE"

The German News Agency said to-day that the Russians have launched a new major offensive between the Danube and the Tisza rivers in Hungary.

The Agency's military correspondent announcing the offensive said that the Russians "have succeeded in breaking into the German-Hungarian defensive zone at two points, but were then stemmed and forced to bring up reserves."

831 Jap Ships Sunk In F. East And Pacific So Far

Admiral Nimitz Launches Fresh Air Assault On Kuriles And Bonin Islands

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.

Six more Japanese vessels were reported sunk in Pacific and Far East waters by American submarines, states the Navy Department Communique.

They include one cruiser and one auxiliary.

The total Japanese vessels sunk in these waters is now 831 with 37 probably sunk and 116 damaged

Fresh air blows against the Northern Kuriles, the Bonin Islands and the Rota and Marcus Islands, were announced to-night in a communique from Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander in Chief, Pacific. Three Japanese fighters were shot down in the attack on the Kuriles. Two self-propelled barges were sunk off Parasmushiro (Kuriles). A direct hit was obtaind on a medium cargo vessel and a sugar mill destroyed on Rota island.—Reuter

More Than 20,000 Cubic Feet Of Coal Dug Out?

Sir Padampat Appears In Court Along With Other Directors

CAWNPORE, Nov. 10: Further hearing was resumed to-day in the court of the Additional District Magistrate in the coal case.

Mr. C. M. Ker, Home Secretary, U. P. Government, formerly District Magistrate Cawnpore who is the principal prosecution witness gave his evidence to-day.

Sir Padampat Singhania with eight other accused were present in the Court.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, appeared on behalf of Sir Padampat Singhania, while Mr. K. M. Munshi appeared on behalf of Mr. N. P. Sakeseria, one of the Directors of J. K. Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.

After the Evidence of Mr. Ker was over, the Court adjourned to meet on November 13.

The accused are charged under the defence of India rules for having made a false declaration in regard to coal stocks held by some of the mills in Cawnpore.—A. P.

700 PER CENT IN EXCESS.

According to the prosecution on June 7, Mr. Ker issued an order under the D.I.R. to the J. K. cotton manufacturers to declare and show all its coal stocks on the premises to the Assistant Controller of Supplies. The order was served on the Factory Manager, who showed 82 tons of coal stocked at one place On the same day, Mr. Ker with Senior Superintendent of Police and representatives of Controller of Supplies and Employers' Association proceeded to search the premises of the mill.

After digging to a depth of nearly 4 feet, approximately more than 20,000 cubic feet of coal had been dug out. The amount of coal found in the premises of the mills, the statement concluded thus exceeded by about 700 per cent. on the basis of the return furnished by the mills.—"Pioneer."

CRIME!

ACCORDING to writers of crime stories, criminal detection is largely an art. So it may have been once, but today it is even more a matter of science, and chemistry is the chief branch of pure science on which it draws. The way of the poisoner, for example, is beset with many more perils than it was when the XIXth century public were regaled with the deductive triumphs of the fictitious Sherlock Holmes. Minute traces of the rarest poisons can nowadays be recognised infallibly and estimated accurately. Chemical and biochemical tests enable bloodstains to be readily identified, revealing the species of animal or the particular "blood-group" of human being from which the blood came, and thus narrowing down and simplifying the work of the detectives. The chemist is often able to add precision to evidence which may in itself be vague. For example, the presence of phosphorus in the sulphuric acid vat of a munitions works may lead to surmise as to the fate of a missing worker; but if chemical tests prove that the phosphorus content of the vat is within the normal limits of phosphorus content of the human body, surmise may approach certainty. The research chemist, aided by the resources of the chemical industry, has also devised means of reading the writing on charred letters and documents; of unmasking forgeries in manuscripts and reputed "old masters"; of detecting adulterants in food and drink; and of analysing the most complex nostrums which are still bought by the more gullible. The role of the chemist is protective as well as constructive, and the public should appreciate the part that chemistry plays in helping the police force to prove the innocence of the guiltless and bring the guilty to justice.

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SENSATIONAL ARRESTS IN CITY

Doctor, Compounder, Supervisor Of Docks & Tout Face Charge Of Black Marketing

A supervisor in the docks, a city doctor, a compounder and a tout in the employ of the doctor were among the members of alleged black marketers operating in the city, who were put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday.

The Palton Road police who presented the remand application stated that the houses of all the arrested persons had been searched and drugs and instruments issued only to military and Government hospitals and not allowed to be sold in the market were found. The total value of the property recovered so far is Rs. 5,000. The police think that considerable quantities of similar material are either secreted somewhere in the city or have already been despatched to upcountry stations.

In all eight persons have been arrested in this connection.

The first of these is Laljee Bechardas stated to be a supervisor in the docks. The police allege that he systematically stole drugs and instruments in the docks and sold them to Dr. Anthony Fernandez, near the docks at Frere Road. The doctor, it is further alleged, had on his pay roll Murarji Bhawanji, described as a well known tout at Princess Street. This man, it is alleged, was the chief agent for selling the goods in the black market. He is said to have been assisted by Francis Pereira, the compounder of the doctor and four others. Inaytullakhan Nooruddin Khan, Javerchand Devchand, Maniklal K. Talati and Karsondas Chinmanlal.

All the accused were allowed bail by the magistrate.

Mr. A. T. Janai who appeared for the accused doctor represented to the court that he had been prevented from taking instructions from his client by constables in charge of the accused. The magistrate remarked that such instances were becoming common. He reprimanded the constables and said that neither he nor the police had the power or the authority to obstruct counsel in taking instructions from a client in custody. The constables promptly expressed their regret.

COTTON MARKET BECOMING DANGEROUS.

BOMBAY, Nov. 11.

Messrs. Bruel & Co. in their weekly review state:—

"After a steady close on Saturday last, the early days of the present week brought a complete reversal of the recent trend of the Hedge contract prices and from Rs. 414-1/4 for March on the 4th inst, the rate dropped to Rs. 393-1/2 during the course of trading on the 8th inst. Various factors, some of them real and others imaginary, were responsible for the sharp setback, but the latter was sufficient to attract profit-taking and under the influence of this and of fresh support from the professional operator, the market has reacted to touch Rs. 413 yesterday and closed at Rs. 412-1/2. The difference between the March and May contracts has narrowed to Rs. 3.

PREMATURE ACCUMULATIONS.

We anticipate that the market will continue to fluctuate within a relatively narrow range until the crop movement begins to make itself felt, but we see no reason to moderate our belief that sales of March at and over Rs. 415 will prove more profitable in the long run than purchases made on the inevitable periodical setbacks. A substantial "long" interest is reported to have been built up by a prominent Marwaree operator who is credited with the firm belief that the new crop will prove to be very much smaller than is at present generally expected. Time may prove that there was real justification for such a belief, and in view of the speed with which events in the various theatres of War are liable to occur at this stage, bull operations in a contract which matures four months hence, may appear to hold promise of satisfactory profits, but it must be remembered that during the four months concerned the new crop movement will reach it's peak and that those now buying so confidently will presently have to cope with a gradual increase in the weight of hedge selling which, even though the crop be small, may compel the liquidation, with disastrous results to the market, of an unwieldy "long" position prematurely accumulated. We consider the market to be already top-heavy, and therefore dangerous, and we must repeat the warning previously given to our friends not to allow themselves to be tempted into buying by any wild talk of a Cotton famine this season or by the actions of professional operators however much temporary success such operations may appear to have."

CITY MARKETS

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, Nov. 11.

The Cotton Market was quietly steady to-day with a moderate turnover. After yesterday's sharp upturn there was some profit taking. At the opening March was quoted at Rs. 413/8 and improved to Rs. 414 but later reacted to Rs. 411/12 on realising and hedge sellings.

The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

I. C. C. March	412	0	0
I. C. C. May	415	0	0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
I. C. C. March	413	409	412/8
I. C. C. May	416	413	415/8
Karachi March	41/8/3	41/1/9	41/7/9

COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton March contract is 596 cent points under New York March at Exchange rate 331.

Gold & Silver

BOMBAY, Nov. 11.

The local Bullion Market remains fairly firm with good demand. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 62/8 and declined to Rs. 62/4 on long liquidation but later improved to Rs. 62/10 while ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 63/14. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 113/4 and after improving to Rs. 113/9 steadied at Rs. 113/6. Ready Silver was placed at Rs. 114/14 and tone was steady.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tata Ordinary 386, Tata Deferred 2,102/8, Indian Iron 38, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 31/14, Bombay Dyeing 1,777/8, Central India 393/2, Century 850, Gokak 315, Kohinoor 592/8, Simplex 260, Andhra Valley 1,820, Tata Hydro 205/15, Tata Power 1,937/8, Associated Cement 242, Belapur 241/4, Bombay Burma (Old) 487/8.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET REMAINS FIRM.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

Cotton continued to rule firm reflecting a combination of factors such as preholiday covering, the expected eventual tightening up of spots, together with reported sizeable export demands and large U. N. R. R. A. cotton goods requirements. Prices held steady on a possible announcement of the Government export sales programme during the extended week-end. The session finished barely steady. The New York Cotton Exchange Service estimates October cotton consumption at 810,000 bales, compared with 846,000 bales in October last year. December delivery opened at 21.77 which was the lowest level and advanced to 21.82. The market closed at a net rise of 4 to 6 points Spot Cotton price was unchanged at 22.25 c. per lb.

NEW YORK COTTON.

December 21.77+04, January 21.75+04, March 21.90+05, May 21.92+04, July 21.73+06, October 20.99+04, December highest 21.82+09 (2-34 p.m.), lowest 21.77+04 (10 a.m.). Middling Spot 22.25.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

December 21.81+05, March 21.94+05, Middling Spot 21.35+05.

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

December 21.80 March 21.92, May 21.94.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c £72-3/8, Consols 2-1/2 p c £80-7/8, Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961 £104-1/16, War Loan 3-1/2 p c £104, Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90 £113-3/8, Victory Bonds 4 p c £113-1/2, Chartered Bank of I. A. & China £10-7/8, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £83-1/2, National Bank of India £42-3/4.

LONDON WHEAT.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (new crop) 41 Nov.-Dec. quoted, Wheat Australian (bulk) 45 Nov.-Dec. quoted, Wheat Australian (bags) 48 Nov.-Dec. quoted.

LONDON BULLION.

London, Nov. 10.

Spot 23-1/2, Forward 23-1/2. Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8/8/0.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, Nov. 10.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (new crop) 41 Nov.-Dec. quoted, Wheat Australian (bulk) 45 Nov-Dec quoted, Wheat Australian (bags) 48 Nov.-Dec. quoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 10.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c £72-3/8, Consols 2-1/2 p c £81-5/16, Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961 £105-3/16, War Loan 3-1/2 p c £104-1/16, Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90 £113-1/2, Victory Bonds 4 p c £113-5/8, Chartered Bank of I. A. & China £10-7/8, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £84, National Bank of India £42-3/4.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Vad 12, 2001
Muslim: Zilkad 25, 1363.
Parsi: Khordad 10, 1314
Sunrise: 7-44 a.m. Sunset: 7-1 p.m.
Hightide: 10-40, 23-27.
Lowtide: 4-21, 16-55.

To-day's Engagements

ASSOCIATED ADVERTISERS AND PRINTERS, LTD.: First annual function of the Social Union will be held to-day (Sunday), at Anand Bhuvan Hall, V. J. Patel Road, between 2-30 and 9-30 p.m. Seth Morarji Padamsi will preside.

LECTURE ON "YAKSHAGANA": Mr. Narayan Kille of South Kanara will deliver a public lecture in Kanarese on "The Place of Yakshagana in Kanarese Literature" at the Mangrol Sabha Hall, Borah Bazar Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m., to-day (Nov. 12). Mr. R. K. Prabhu will preside. Admission to the lecture will be by tickets.

PURSE TO MAMMAN BHAGAVATHAR. A meeting to present a purse to Sangeetaratnam Mamman Bhagavathar will be held at 5 p.m., to-day, at Khalsa College Hall, Matunga. The Bhagavathar and party will entertain the gathering to a choice selection of South Indian Music. Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer will preside.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Bhajan by Sri M. Y. Donde and party at 5-0 p.m., to-day.

M. J. K. READING ROOM: The 80th annual general meeting of the Muljibhoy Jivraj Khoja General Reading Room and Library 9, Dontad X-Lane, Bombay, 9, will be held to-day, at 10-30 a.m., in the Hall of the Library.

GOAN UNION: Under the auspices of the Goan Union and other Goan Institutions, a public meeting will be held at 10 a.m. to-day, at Wagle Hall, Chikitsak Samuha High School Building, Kandewadi, Girgaum Road, to devise ways and means to combat the famine conditions now obtaining in Goa.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture on "Reincarnation". Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, to-day 6-15 p.m.

BOLSHEVIK PARTY OF INDIA: Under the auspices of the Bolshevik Party of India (Bombay Committee) the November Day will be observed to-day, at 5 p.m., at Kalakilla Maidan Dharavi.

VAKTRITVA SABHA, THANA: Diamond Jubilee celebrations will be inaugurated to-day, at 9 a.m., in the Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya when Mr. B G. Kher will deliver the address.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSN.: There will be an interesting programme of discourse in Marathi by Shri Sant Taki Maharaj of Sadbhakthi Mandir, Jogeshwari to-day, at 5-30 p.m., in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Talmakiwadi, Tardeo.

MUSLIM DEBATING SOCIETY: Under the auspices of the Muslim Debating Society a Debate will be held at Memon Jamatkhana Hall, near Crawford Market. Mr. M. I. Khatri will move the proposition that "In the opinion of this house education is for life, not for livelihood," while Mr. I. I. Kazi will oppose.

JAIN VIDYALAYA: The opening ceremony of the extension of the hostel attached to the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, Parel Elphinstone Road, will be performed today, when Acharya Sagaranand Surijee will give a discourse.

TODAY'S SOVIET FILM

The Friends of the Soviet Film Society presents "Peoples Avengers"—an eyewitness story of the guerilla fighters of the Soviet Union—This morning at the Roxy at 10 a.m. Coupled with it will be shown a short entitled "Stalingrad Lives Again". Both the films have commentary in English. Tickets are available at the Roxy from 9 a.m.

FEDERATION OF SAWANTWADI STATE SUBJECTS' ASSNS: A meeting of the Working Committee of the Federation of Sawantwadi State Subjects' Associations will be held today (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at Dr. Dhuri's 'Health Clinic' at 21 Curry Road Bombay to consider about the State Representative Assembly. Poor Relief Fund, etc.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE: The discourse on 'Sankalpa-Suryodaya' of Vedanta Desika by Mr. A. S. Iyengar will be continued every Saturday and Sunday at 5-30 p.m. at No. 13 Brahmanwada Road, Matunga, G. I. P.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY: The Diwali gathering of the Society's Welfare Centre will be held today at 5-30 p.m. at Matarpakdi Chawls. Mrs. Shantaben Bhatt will preside.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Under the auspices of the above Samaj Pandit Ramchandraji Vidya Ratna (Principal of the Gurukul Hoshiangabad) will deliver a lecture on the subject of "Veda and Satyartha Prakash" today at 9-30 a.m. at the Samaj Mandir. 96, 98 Bora Bazaar, Fort.

DR. MEISHERI HELPING SOCIETY: The Annual General meeting of the Society will be held today at Shree C. D. O. Jain Boarding Hall, Oswal Nives, 1st, Flank Road, Off Chinch Bunder Road, Bombay, at 4 p m (N S T).

CHARITY PERFORMANCE: There will be a performance of the Popular Play "Kulvadhu" by M. G. Rangnekar today at 9-30 a m in the Royal Opera House in Aid of Mouje Kumbarkhani New School building.

DANCE RECITAL AT MATUNGA: Kumaris Lalita, Padmini and party, pupils of Sri Chitrodaya Narthakalayam, Trivandrum, run under the supervision of Gopinath and Thangamani, will give a benefit dance recital under the auspices of the local South Indian Association at the S. I. Education Society Hall, Matunga, at 6-30 p m today.

NATYA VIHAR: Principal Atre's "Udiyacha Sansar" will be staged at 9-30 a. m. today at Baliwalla Grand Theatre, Tardeo, by the 'Natya Vihar" artists.

SUBURBAN MUSIC CIRCLE: Vocal music by Pandit Omkarnath Thakur at 9 a.m. today (Sunday) at Vimalanand Koppikar Hall, Saraswat Colony at Santa Cruz.

BOMBAY ALL-MALAYALEE CONFERENCE: The Secretary, Bombay Keraleeya Samaj, writes:—"The Bombay All-Malayalee Conference proposed to be held on 18th and 19th inst has been postponed 'snie die' and the Conference, Sub-Committee appointed by the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj Governing body has been dissolved

MILK STRIKE THREATENING CITY

BOMBAY, Nov. 11.

Bombay and suburbs are threatened with a general strike of milk-producers on the 20th instant unless the Government of Bombay intervenes to avert the impending crisis.

At a meeting of the milk producers, of the City and Suburbs on Friday evening at Agripada under the Presidentship of Khan Saheb Abdul Kudus Khan, it was decided, that, "in view of the new rules and regulations forged without consulting them and that in view of the apathy shown by the Government in hearing and redressing our grievances, the milk-producers are left with no other course, than that of going on strike from the 20th inst."

THREAT OF ACTION AGAINST BARDOLOI

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, leader of the Assam Congress Parliamentary Party, now interned in Gauhati, who was earlier intimated by the Governor that the Assam Assembly Session commences to-day has now been informed by the Chief Secretary to the Assam Government that Governor's summons for attendance in the Assembly do, in no way, override the restriction order and that in case Mr. Bardoloi disobeys the internment order, Government will take suitable action.—United Press.

Gandhiji's Invitation To Dr. H. P. Desai

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 11.

Dr. Hariprasad Desai, prominent Congress worker of the City has got letter from Mahatmaji in which Mahatmaji has sent message for Ravishanker Maharaj and invited Mr. Hariprasad to see him at an early date.

Dr. Hariprasad is starting on 13th.

Dr. Chandulal Desai who is at present in Bombay will see Mahatmaji in connection with ensuing Conference of Gujarat workers to be held in December.

Gandhiji's Letter To Sohanlal Dwivedi

LUCKNOW, Nov. 10.

Mahatma Gandhi in a letter to Pt. Sohanlal Dwivedi, editor of the Gandhi Abhinandan Granth says:

"I do not possess the ability to say anything about the merit of poetry. What can I say about the poems which have been written in my praise. I can say definitely that you have undergone considerable labour and no sincere labour goes in vain."—A.P

G. L. MEHTA APPOINTED VICE-CHAIRMAN OF TRANSPORTS

Mr. G. L. Mehta of the Indian Delegation to the International Business Conference has been appointed Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Transport and Communications.—Reuter

B.E. Exam. Results

The following are the results of the B.E. Civil Mechanical and Electrical Examination of the Bombay University held in October 1944.

B.E. (CIVIL).

SECOND CLASS: Nos. 1 2 5 7 8 10 33 34 35 36.

PASS Nos.: 14 16 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 31 32 38 40.

B.E. (MECHANICAL).

FIRST CLASS (In order of merit): Nos. 10 2.

SECOND CLASS: Nos. 4 5 9.

PASS Nos: 8 14.

B.E. (ELECTRICAL).

SECOND CLASS: Nos. 1 3

PASS Nos. 5 6 8 12.

Progressive Writers' And People's Theatre

To celebrate the 27th anniversary of the Russian Revolution a joint meeting of the Progressive Writers' Association and People's Theatre Association will be held today at 3-30 p.m at the Journalists Club, Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road. The programme will include poems in Hindustani by Narendra Sharma, Jafri and Kaifi, a ballad in Marathi by Annasaheb Sathe; Gujerati poems by Suppnastha and Manek; short story in Gujerati by Romesh Sanghavi; a paper on "Hindi Poets On Soviet Union" by Romesh Sinha; a story in English by K. A. Abbas; and songs by the members of the People's Theatre.

How To Avert Mahatma's Fast

Dr. Beni Prasad Reveals Gandhiji's Mind

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 9: Dr. Beni Prasad, Professor of Politics, Allahabad University, who had recently seen Mr. Gandhi says: "Lately I had four interviews with Mahatma Gandhi. His observations may be summed up under five heads:

"First: He is deeply distressed to observe that the world is in the grip of violence. He admits that we in India are powerless to alter the course of world affairs, but he feels that something can be done to assist the emergence of a wave of moral and spiritual idealism.

"Second: Social reform is not progressing rapidly enough in India. A concerted drive is necessary for the abolition of untouchability.

"Third: Mahatma Gandhi suffers from agony at the corruption, hoarding and profiteering that are responsible for starvation on a large scale in Bengal and elsewhere. There is no absolute shortage of food in the country, but malpractices have placed it beyond reach of hundreds of thousands. It is up to all right-minded men to make a concerted effort to check official corruption and private profiteering.

"Fourth: Cultural and every-day relations between the communities, especially the Hindus and the Mussalmans, must become more cordial. Delay in political agreement is no reason why an attempt should not be made to improve social relations.

"Fifth: Some of the comments on the breakdown of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks have been couched in very bitter terms. The tone should improve. Nor should the breakdown of the talks be allowed to induce an attitude of political inertia. The country must pull itself together, take stock of the situation and explore all avenues of communal settlement.

"For none of these objectives does the Mahatma contemplate mass or individual civil disobedience. Nor does he contemplate civil disobedience for himself. The prevailing inertia seems to induce a feeling of helplessness and thoughts of a fast as the last resort of a satyagrahi and as a means of ceaseless self-purification and illumination.

On October 27, the Mahatma published hints for workers on the constructive programme and outlined a comprehensive programme of educational expansion, medical aid, agrarian reform and labour welfare. I have no authority for the statement, but I have a feeling that he may be closely watching the public response to the constructive programme. If it be satisfactory and if at the same time something is done to mitigate the evils specified above, it is possible that the fast may be averted."—A. P.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Nov. 11.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hours L M T on 8/11/44:—

Allahabad 89 49 0, BOMBAY 92 76 0, Calcutta 89 64 0, Cawnpore 87 53 0, Cuttack 91 69 0, Darjeeling 56 44 0, Delhi 84 57 0, Dehra Dun 79 52 0, Jacobabad 88 57 0, Karachi 86 71 0, Lahore 83 52 0, Lucknow 89 52 0, Madras 87 75 0, Nagpur 99 65 0, Patna 87 63 0, Peshawar 82 51 0, Shillong 66 35 0, Simla 65 40 0.—A. P.

TODAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Nov. 12.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 Film Music 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 To-morrow 9-15 From "Saurabh" (G) 9-30 Roshanari Begam 11-0 AIR Orchestra 11-20 Pramilabai 11-40 Y. Effendi 12-0 Swami Vallabhadas.

12-30 p.m. H. Chaudhuri 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Film Music 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music (E) The Concert Orchestra 5-0 Y. Effendi 5-20 AIR Trio 5-35 Pramilabai 5-55 Locals 6-0 Swami Vallabhadas 6-30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 H. Chaudhuri 7-0 Kannada Song 7-15 Hori Dhamar 7-45 Y. Effendi 8-0 Geet (G) 8-15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8-45 "I was Listening" (E) 8-55 Music 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-45 Sports Review 10-0 Folk-Songs of India (E) 10-25 B. B. C. Orc.

BOMBAY—2.

89.15 m. (3,365 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. Music 8-5 Three Duets.

60.48 m. (4,960 kc/s)—7-42 p.m. Music 7-45 Calling Rural Listeners 8-15 Swami Vallabhadas 9-0 Pramilabai 9-15 Y. Effendi 9-30 H. Chaudhuri 9-45 Bhavgeet (M) 10-0 Roshanara Begum

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FANCY DRESS COMPETITION RESULTS

We regret that a competitor submitting 36 entries including 1 all-correct and 6 with 2 mistakes cannot get a share in the prizes as Rule No. 1 of the competition was not observed by him.

Rs. 130-7-0 For All-Correct Solution

Twenty-three Competitors submitting all-correct solution get Rs. 130-7-0 each.

Mrs. P. A. Dastur,
Sanjana Building,
Forjet Hill,
Grant Road No. 7.

K. K. Menon,
Head Police Office,
Bombay.

Shantalaxmi S. Mehta,
Laxmidas Morarji Kapole Niwas,
Room No. 36,
Gamdevi.

Agitkishanlal Dhabliwala,
14, Damodar Mansion,
3rd Floor, near Opera House,
Bombay 4.

H. B. Naik,
3/7 Vidyarthi Bhuwan,
Tribhowan Road,
Girgaon

Ironic J. P. Vaz,
Mistry Building,
48, Horta Baixa,
Bombay 2.

N. Kambli,
Arvind Nivas D/8,
Sandhurst Bridge.

Ramanlal M. Parikh,
462/E, Peerbhoy & Sons,
Sandhurst Road.

R. M. Kanabar,
C/o L. O. Vora,
Minerva Mansion,
Sandhurst Road.

Gokaldas D. Kapadia,
Room No 101, 3rd Bhoiwada,
Bhuleshwar.

Vinodrai K. Modi,
C/o Indian Art Museum,
Carnac Bridge

M. C. Shah,
11th Khetwadi Lane,
35. Laxmi Building.

B. A. Laad,
Prafulla Bhuwan,
130, Hindu Colony,
Dadar.

BOMBAY SUBURB

Shah Bhikhamchand Khemraj,
Marwari Chawl,
Andheri.

AMRAOTI

Jadavji Daya,
Shoemaker,
Jawahar Road,
Amraoti.

BANGALORE

P. D. Pathy,
Block, E/9 H.A.C.,
Bangalore.

DONDAICHA

Ebrahim Alimohomad,
Dondaicha,
West Khandesh, T. V. Rly.

Amnabibi Abdullah,
Dondaicha,
West Khandesh, T. V. Rly.

GOKUL

M. M. Shah,
Gandhipura,
Gokul.

INDORE

Hasanali M. Abdulali,
Junapitha,
Indore City.

JODHPUR

Mishri Lal,
Reader,
Sessions Court,
Jodhpur.

NASIK

Faramji P. Mody,
Bombay Agra Road,
Nasik.

UDACH

Bhagubhai M. Patel,
Khaperwada, Udach,
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Two Errors Rs. 5-4-0 Each

There were 191 entries with 2 mistakes so each of them gets Rs. 5-4-0.

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M. C. Shah (9 PRIZES)
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11th Khetwadi Lane.

Ahmad Ekbal (3 PRIZES)
C/o Abdul Latif Dawood & Bros,
Shop No. 5. Masjid Bunder Road.

Ahmad M. Kara (2 PRIZES)
10. Khadak Street,
Bombay 9

Amina M. Kara (2 PRIZES)
10, Khadak Street,
Bombay 9.

K. V. Bhat (2 PRIZES),
C/o Jupiter General Insurance Co.,
Fort.

Salebhai A. Noori (2 PRIZES)
113, Ebrahim Rahimtoola Road,

K. S. Kermani,
C/o Atlantic Stores,
Colaba Causeway.

Baman G. Irani,
C/o Atlantic Stores,
Colaba Causeway.

J. B. Irani,
C/o Atlantic Stores,
Colaba Causeway.

H. B. Zulha,
C/o Atlantic Stores,
Colaba Causeway.

R. Sampath Kumaran,
Bob A. & S.,
Churchgate.

Abdulla A. Nazir,
Prospect Chamber,
Hornby Road. Fort.

P. M. Patanker,
Bombay Collector's Office,
Old Custom House, Fort.

N. S. Shanbhag,
C/o National Hindu Restaurant,
Graham Road,
Ballard Estate

R. B. Nair
11557, M. T. E. Barracks,
R. I. N., Fort.

Dasharath R. Argil,
Pro-Writer,
Cumballa Hill.

Manji Gosai,
Hindustan Building,
Altamount Road.

Lalu Sana,
Carlton Terrace,
Warden Road.

K. R. Parmar,
V. T Chawl, H. Block,
Room No. 2. Sleater Road.

S. G. Mehta
Kapole Niwas,
Room No 36,
Alexandra Road,
Gamdevi.

Miss Nargez S. Deboo,
Marzban Colony,
Gilder Lane,
Tardeo.

Mrs. P. A. Dastur,
Sanjana Building,
Forjett Hill Road,
Grant Road.

A. T. Mudliar,
Ordnance Clothing Factory,
Bombay 11.

Francis Martin,
53. Bazargate Street,
Fort.

B. A. Dhabliwala,
Vallabh Terrace,
505, Sandhurst Road.

D. A. Dhabliwala
Vallabh Terrace,
Sandhurst Road.

D. H. Dhabliwala,
Vallabh Terrace,
505, Sandhurst Road.

V. A. Dhabliwala
Vallabh Terrace,
505, Sandhurst Road.

Jenabhai N. Bundukwala,
Lehri Manzil,
Baloo Street,
Sandhurst Road.

R. C. Shah,
35, Laxmi Building,
11th Khetwady Lane.

C. V. Shah,
1st Floor, 20 New Wadi,
Bombay 2.

Ebrahim Valji,
149. Samuel Street,
Bombay 9

Lilavati S. R. Taperwala,
Dholi Building, 3rd Floor,
290, Vadgadi.

Hushain Siddik,
House No. 197, Memon Moholla,
Kambekar Street.

Hushain M. Shaikh,
Alshabai Building,
Jacob Circle.

Noorbhai A. Methiwala,
Lokhand Bazar,
Play House,
Grant Road.

Shaikh Usman Abdulla
Shop No 26-28.
Masjid Street.

Sayed Hussain Sayedali,
Akbar Chakla Restaurant,
Chakla Street.

V. K. Mody
C/o Indian Art Museum,
Carnac Bridge.

Usufali Ebrahimji,
O. K. Store,
266, Bellasis Road.

A. G. Bham,
299, E. Botawala New Building,
Ghorupdeo Road,
Bombay 10.

Moosa M. Kara
10. Khadak Street.
Bombay 9.

Salim M. Kara,
10. Khadak Street,
Bombay 9.

Kantabai Damodar,
65-A, Vithal Wadi,
Kalbadevi

Nabib Kamko,
Pan-Shop,
Wadala Post 14.

K. C. Mehta,
72, Champa Galli,
Bombay 2.

Miss Asha K. Kasotia,
16, Sahiwala Building,
Girgaum Back Road.

T. Harikishan,
No. 5, Bhagwan Mansion,
Behind Metro Cinema.

Ahmad Tarmohomad,
Timber Merchant,
Mazagaon.

Gustad E. Bhojwala,
Princess Building,
Princess Street, Dhobi Talao.

Manji Lala,
M. C. A.,
Lamington Road,
Girgaum.

Aminabibi Bhalji,
203, Sherif Dewji Street.

Mrs. S. H. Sahiar,
Sethna Building,
Tardeo Road, Tardeo.

L. M. Deria,
Goragandhi Chawl,
Room No. 37,
DeLisle Road.

J. M. Padamsey,
Rube Building,
2nd Floor, Kambekar Street.

B. C. Raikar,
50, Sadashiv Street,
Kandewady, Girgaum.

P. P. Mhatre,
D. G. T. High School,
Vithalbhai Patel Road.

L. M. Patel,
Calcuttawala Building,
1st Floor, Room No. 21,
Lamington Road.

M. Udyavar,
Aga Khan Building,
Dalal Street.
Fort.

Mohomad Essak,
C/o Dresswell and Co.,
opposite G. T. Hospital,
Carnac Road.

B. R. Chonker,
Bhagwandas Building,
1st Floor, Room No. 26,
Post Byculla.

K. F. Poonawala,
159/161, Bhindi Bazar.

B. J. Pitale,
Ticket Collector,
Cotton Green,
G. I. P. Railway.

L. L. Lohana,
Tobacco Shop,
Null Bazar.

Goculdas Liladhar,
Tobacco Shop,
Null Bazar.

Mohomad Ahmed,
St. Mary Road,
Mazagaon,
Bombay 10.

Motilal R. Parikh,
Damodar Devji House,
1st Sutar Gully,

J. H. Shah,
35, Laxmi Building,
11th Khetwady Lane.

N. S. Fatarpekar,
Byculla Police Station,
Byculla

G. G. Rawle,
Byculla Police Station,
Byculla.

K. C. Maloo,
C/o Shreeniwas Cotton Mills,
Lower Parel.

Mrs. C. S. Raote,
Ganesh Bhuwan,
Poibawdi Parel.

Mrs. Charushila S. Raote,
Ganesh Bhuwan.
Poibawadi Parel.

J. D. Mistry,
784, Plot,
Readymoney Building,
Dadar.

Mrs. Indirabai Lad,
130 Hindu Colony,
Dadar.

Hansa Tokersey Dossa,
No 7 Laxminarayan Lane,
Matunga.

K. M. Panikkar,
1 "Lodge Bonhem"
253/D. M. M. C. X. Road,
Mahim.

Alvaro Dacosta,
6, "Lodge Bonhem",
off Station Road,
Mahim.

Shah Gordhandas R.
183. Cadell Road,
Mahim.

BOMBAY SUBURBS

Miss S Cursetji,
No. 24 Bandra Hill,
Bandra.

M Ayoob,
483 DeMonte Street.
Bandra.

AHMEDABAD

Subodhchandra Jain,
Doodhwary Pole,
Ahmedabad.

ANURADHAPURA

P S. Neera Sahib
114 Kumgala Road,
Anuradhapura (Ceylon).

AMALNER

D P Mewdavala,
Amalner

ADONI

Messrs. Hundekar Kasam & Co.,
C/o Haji Ebrahim Latif,
Adoni.

BEVUR

C. Chundrhsekar (2 PRIZES),
New Road,
Bevur Channapatna Taluka,
Bangalore Dist.

Correct Solution

Illustrations	Illustrations
A	6
B	7
C	11
D	10
E	4
F	15
G	18
H	8
I	9
J	3
K	16
L	14
M	17
N	1
O	5
P	2
Q	13
R	12

BHONGIR

Abbanoor Sayani,
General Oil Merchant,
Bhongir.

BIJAPUR

V. G. Kanade,
New Bazar,
Bijapur.

BARWAH

Hatimbhai Haji Mohomud,
Sadar Bazar,
Barwah.

BELLARY

Mir Amjad Ali,
C/o M. S. Ahmed,
Merchant & Contractor,
Bellary.

BORDI

Keki Faramji,
Post Bordi,
Dt. Thana.

CALICUT

P. Kunhi Raman,
Oyaty Road,
Calicut.

CHHOTA-UDAIPUR

S. S. Amin,
Nawapura,
Chhota-Udaipur.

CHANDA

R. N. Bapat (2 Prizes),
Civil Lines,
Chanda (C.P.).

CHEVAYUR

C. Chandukutty, Teacher,
Chalil House, Near E. & S.
Bangalow.
P O Chevayur.

DABHASI

Dayabhai S. Patel (3 PRIZES),
Dabhasi

DONDAICHA

Ebrahim Alimohomad (2 PRIZES),
Dondaicha
W Khandesh.

Kasam Valimohomad,
Dondaicha,
West Khandesh T. V. Rly.

Jamala Abdulla,
Dondaicha,
West Khandesh T. V. Rly.

Kulsum Valimohomad,
Dondaicha
West Khandesh T. V. Rly.

Jubedabanoo Abdulla,
Dondaicha.
West Khandesh T. V. Rly.

Abubaker Alimohomad,
Dondaicha.
West Khandesh T. V. Rly.

DEOLALI

N. N. K. Arjanee,
C/o Garrison Engineer's Office,
Deolali.

DHORAJI

Soni Damodar Ranchod
Opp Dera Street
Dhoraji.

GOKUL

M. M. Shah (7 PRIZES),
Gandhipura
Gokul.

Punjeeben M.
Gandhipura
Gokul.

GONDAL

Vohra Abbasbhai Alibhai,
Devpara.
Gondal.

(Continued on Page 11)

City Observes Armistice Day

Churches Hold Services To Commemorate Memory Of Gallant Dead

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Armistice Day was observed to-day with the usual silence of two minutes at 11 a.m. Most of the churches and temples held services to commemorate the memory of those who lost their lives in the last great war.

Poppies were sold in the city for the benefit of the ex-Services Association Indian and European. Ladies all over the Fort area were busy with their baskets of poppies inducing those who had not one in their button holes, to put on one and drop the coin in the box.

The sirens from the mills were not used nor were the guns fired as usual for obvious reasons, but at 11 a.m. traffic was slowed down or halted to a stand still for two minutes for the people to remember and pray for those who sacrificed their lives for the freedom and liberty of the world during the last war.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST 10 LEFTISTS

Surat Congressmen's Committee's Decision

SURAT, Nov. 10.

Subject to confirmation by the Central Committee of Gujrat Congressmen, the local Congressmen's Committee has decided to take disciplinary action against ten leftists, including two Communists, Kisan Sabhaite, and a student worker on the ground that they acted against the "Quit India" resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee on August 8, 1942.

It is believed that this decision has been taken pursuant to the resolution passed at the Congressmen's Conference held recently a Bombay in that behalf.

It is understood that a meeting of Congress workers of this District now out of jail will be held here shortly to consider schemes for prosecution of the constructive programme suggested by Mahatma Gandhi and to consider formation of Taluka Committees of Congressmen ready to carry it out.—United Press.

Role Of Co-operation In Post-War Years

SIR T. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA ENVISAGES GREAT FUTURE FOR THE MOVEMENT: ADDRESS AT PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Presiding over the eighteenth Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference at the Council Hall to-day, Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya envisaged a great future for the co-operative movement during the post-war period and said that the test of the vitality of the movement was its flexibility, adaptibility and responsiveness to changing economic circumstances.

BOMBAY'S LEAD

Congratulating the Government of Bombay for being the first among the Provincial Governments to unfold its plans of post-war reconstruction, Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya said: "The plan contains definite schemes intended to raise the economic level of the country-side, increase the well-being of its inhabitants and generally to improve the province over a period of fifteen years."

The inaugural address at the Conference was delivered by the Governor of Bombay who observed that the Government encouraged the growth of the co-operative movement mainly as a measure of rural uplift. "Whatever might be the achievements of the movement in other spheres", said Sir John Colville, "its success or failure will be ultimately judged by the amount of good which it can do to the cultivator."

The Conference was attended by most of the 150 delegates invited from different parts of the province and a large number of officials and citizens interested in co-operative movement.

Sir Janardan A. Madan, Chairman of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, in welcoming the delegates, referred to the progress of the movement since the last session of the Conference, held twelve years ago and the effect of the present war on the movement. Speaking of the scope of the movement he said: "Co-operation in the last quarter of a century has become a powerful force for the organization of the peasant, the workman and the artisan in various countries, for better farming and industry, better business and better living As such, it has a claim not only for recognition by the State but also for financial assistance and administrative facilities on well-defined lines, because it represents organised effort on the part of the peasant, the artisan, the workman towards a progressive economy on democratic lines and on a non-profit basis."

GOVERNOR'S TIP TO CO-OPERATORS

Inaugurating the Conference, the Governor of Bombay in the course of his speech said:

"During my term of office, I have watched with keen interest the work done by co-operative societies and those interested in the movement all over the Province for the economic development of the countryside, and I am indeed glad to have this opportunity of making the acquaintance of so many distinguished workers in the field of co-operation.

Referring to the work in the province in recent years, the Governor said that the outstanding achievement has been the rapid development of co-operative marketing. At present there was a strong Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society in Bombay, 8 district marketing organisations, 77 taluka purchase and sale societies and 97 minor organisations, at small bazar places in addition to 110 multi-purpose societies and a large number of credit societies which have extended their functions and are taking part in sale and supply work

DISTRIBUTION SCHEMES

Referring to schemes of distribution of food grains in rural areas, the Governor said:—

"In our schemes of distribution of food grains in rural areas and supply of iron and steel for agricultural implements distinct preference has been shown to the well managed co-operative societies The co-operative movement will also have a very important and useful part to play in financing debtors, consequent on the proposed extension of the Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act to a large part of the Province, and my Government will give it all reasonable assistance to discharge this duty efficiently. Government has also been making bigger grants to the important co-operative institutions to enable them to carry on their work satisfactorily. During the last 3 years, in addition to the free services of an Assistant Registrar, as Manager of the Society for some time the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society has received a subsidy of Rs 16,000, and the grant to the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute has also been considerably increased this year. Government grant for supervision of the rural societies, which stood at Rs. 22,250 in 1938 was raised to Rs 42,800 in 1944, and at present Government is considering a proposal of the Registrar, which, if sanctioned, will mean that the rural societies and the central banks will be relieved of all the expenditure over the supervision of these societies and Government will spend an additional lakh and a half over this important item of work. The Co-operative Department has also been considerably strengthened, and now, for the first time the Assistant Registrars have an administrative staff under them looking to the day to day work in the Districts

GOVT.'S ASSURANCE

These steps can be taken as a measure of Government interest in the movement, and I assure you that whatever proposals you may make for strengthening the movement will receive my earnest consideration. The Conference has before it a very full programme. I will not anticipate the course of discussions, but I should like to make one observation about the future of the movement and the questions which you are about to consider. The urban side of the co-operative movement in this Province has been consistently bright feature, and any activity which helps any section of the public is to be appreciated and encouraged, but we must not forget that the co-operative movement came into being in this country to assist the rural population. Government encouraged the growth of this movement, and has been assisting it directly and indirectly, mainly as a measure of rural uplift. Whatever might be the achievements of the movement in other spheres of activity, its success or failure will be ultimately judged by the amount of good which it can do to the cultivator, and I hope that, while discussing and preparing plans for future, this aspect of your work will not be forgotten."

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

In the course of his presidential address, Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya said that India was passing through a wave of hectic financial prosperity created by the war. In the sphere of national finance, India had been transformed from a debtor into a creditor country. "The apparent prosperity" he added, "is not limited to Government and industrial magnates. The Indian agriculturist on whom much of the splendid edifice of the national structure is built has for the first time in authentic history, been able to throw off a large part of the weight of indebtedness of which neither debt relief legislation nor the co-operative movement was able to relieve him. The soaring prices of primary commodities have enabled him to pay off a good deal of the debt and in individual cases even to buy gold which is his traditional way of putting money by against a rainy day. It is computed that the sum total of rural indebtedness which was prior to the war estimated at 1,200 million pounds has now been reduced to 200 millions. Much of the subsisting debt is believed to be owing from the landless rural labourer and even he has benefited by the rise in wages.

ROLE OF CO-OPERATION

Referring to the part that co-operative movement could play in post-war years, the President said:—

"A test of the vitality of the co-operative movement "is its flexibility, its adaptibility and its responsiveness to changing economic circumstances. The war has created many and varied economic problems and it is gratifying to read in provincial administration reports that both the public and the Provincial Governments have begun in an increasing measure to look to co-operative institutions for assistance in tackling them."

RURAL BIAS

Suggesting that co-operation should be treated as synonymous with all activities implied in the term "rural reconstruction," Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya said:—

"I cannot conceal from myself the fact that in many quarters there is a feeling of dissatisfaction with the results so far achieved and a desire for what is called a re-orientation of the movement so that speedier and bigger results may be attained. It is pointed out that Co-operation has been at work for forty years, that even in the limited field of rural indebtedness it has touched only the fringe of the problem, that the recent financial rehabilitation of the agriculturist has been brought about by causes independent of the co-operator or for the matter of that of any social or economic reformer, and that when the War is over and Peace returns to the World, the farmer may slip back into his old ways and in the course of a generation he may be as much in the grip of the village moneylender as he was in the past. It is also urged that co-operation in the present-day acceptance of the word covers all the aspects of the agriculturist's life, that it should be designed to overcome most of the obstacles to progress in rural communities in fact it should be regarded as the natural basis for economic social and educational development In a word, co-operation should be treated as synonymous with all the activities implied in the term "rural reconstruction." This view is now accepted by practically all co-operators and a proof of it is to be seen in the fact that the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute has appointed in consultation with the Government of Bombay a Post-War Development Committee. This has produced a report in which several recommendations have been made as to how co-operators can assist in raising the efficiency of agriculture and the standard of rural life. The Bombay Government is the first among the provincial governments to unfold its plan of post-war reconstruction The plan contains definite schemes intended to raise the economic level of the countryside increase the well-being of its inhabitants and generally to improve the Province over a period of fifteen years in every aspect of its social economic and cultural life, both urban and rural Here is a fruitful field for co-operative workers in which the spirit of idealism and social service can be directed into practical channels All of us who believe in co-operation should remember the old and wise saying that great thoughts come from the heart but must go round by way of the head

In the afternoon, the different subjects committees met and formulated resolutions

The Conference will hold its second sitting from 11-30 a.m to 5-30 p.m. on Sunday with an hour's interval at 2 p.m.

Fancy Dress Competition Results

(Continued From Page 10)

GONDIA
Mohan Singh Sehmi,
Rly. Bungalow N E105,
Gondia, C. P.

GEDADA
Fidahushen N. Bhavnagri.
C/o R. G Kulkarni & Co.,
Gedada.

INDORE
Hasanali M. Abdulali,
Junapiplah,
Indore City.
Prabhakar A. Laad,
70 Nandlalpura,
Indore City.
Tahir & Co
Ranipura,
Main Road,
Indore.

JODHPUR
Mishri Lal,
Reader,
Sessions Court,
Jadhpur.

JUGGAHR
M. Tariz Mohain,
Kidwai,
V. & P.O. Juggahr,
Dist. Lucknow.

KARACHI
Chandra (2 PRIZES),
C/o Sugnaram
"M" Sec
Embarkation Head Quarters,
Kimari,
Karachi.
Hero Shahaney (2 PRIZES),
9 Gursahaney Building,
Karachi.
R. M. Tailor,
C/o Jatha Kura & Bros.
Karachi.
H. T. Motwani,
C/o T. D. Motwani,
Judge Small Causes Court,
Karachi.

LUNAWADA
M. E. B. Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana,
Lunawada.

MUNDRA CUTCH
Velji Harji,
C/o Ebji Shivji,
Mundra.

MORVI
Mohomadbhai Hasanbhai
Colombowala,
Morvi.

MADRAS
C. S. Ramanatham,
Mount Road,
Madras.

NASIK
Faramji P. Modi (6 PRIZES),
Bombay Agra Road,
Nasik.
B. V. Kulkarni,
Main Road,
Nasik City.

NEGAPATAM
K. K. Swaminath,
I. S. R. Mills,
Negapatam S. I. Rly.

POONA
Hushain Karim (2 PRIZES),
1912 Blundel Road,
Camp Poona
Miss N. H. Gandhi,
Sholapur Road,
Poona.
Dr. I. A. Sufi,
12 Connaught Road,
Poona.

PULGAON
Chandan Singh,
Pulgaon,
Dist Wardha.

RAJKOT
J. D. Avari,
Post-Master
Rajkot

SENDHWA
V. M. Shah (2 PRIZES),
Bombay Agra Road,
Sendhwa
S. M. V. Patel & Shah,
C/o V M Shah,
Sendhwa.

SHAHAPUR
V. G. Joshi,
651 Vithal Gulli,
Shahapur.

TRAVANCORE
K. R. Ramachandra Nair,
Alwaye,
Travancore.

VILOD
Nirmala Motilal,
Vilod, Post Koral,
Via Ankleshwar.

VIZAGAPATAM
Master A. Samuel Das,
Collector's office,
Vizagapatam.

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5. This fee will on no account be refunded if there is no entry which entitles the competitor to a share in the prize.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p.m. 20 November 1944, after which they will not be considered.

Request for scrutiny must be sent together with the remittance of Rs. 5 by Registered Post. The Competition Manager's scrutiny result will be final.

The management reserves the right to readjust the distribution of the prizes if any entry entitled to a prize is left out by oversight.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS 1/8/-
To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

A young energetic and healthy Muslim with monthly income of Rs. 1,000 wants to marry to a Virgin or widow from a respectable family without any caste distinction. The intending ladies need apply in own handwriting. Correspondence confidential apply Box No. 6555. "Bombay Chronicle".

MEDICAL ADLETS

Get Medical Diplomas at home: —Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic Unani, Prospectus free. Old Indian Medical College, Kotgarh, Simla. 6517

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

X'Mas Cards of Distinction. Dealers write with Re. 1|- for complete specimen set. C. A. Sebastian, Ernakulam. (6526)

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Projection Lanterns "D. P." Workable with Petromax Model Lamp and Lantern Slides of all descriptions approved by Civil and Military Departments. For Particulars write to Calcutta Pure Drug Co., 2 Cooper Lane, Calcutta. 6110

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Alexandra Commercial College: Special tuition classes for University students in Accountancy, Economics, English. Also courses for various Commercial Diplomas. Best coaching. Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road. 6539

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Canvassers for Toilets either sex on good salary with future prospects in Bombay and Suburbs. Apply Box No. 6514, "Bombay Chronicle".

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Books lent by post. (English, Tamil, Hindi). Rs. 12 per annum. BI—POST Library 49 Sarojini St., Coimbatore. 6428
Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation Book at Rs. 4 Fulgaliwala. Ahmed Bldg., Golpitha Bombay. 6543

LAND FOR SALE

A grant of 287 acres of first class Tea land in Sibsagar District in Assam, with full bearing Tea in 30 acres is for sale. Willing purchasers will please correspond with—Box No. 6441. "Bombay Chronicle"

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted immediately experienced and influential Agents for organising Fire. Accident and Life business in Punjab. U. P. Behar and Bengal. Apply stating particulars of qualifications, experience and terms acceptable to Lala Karam Chand Thapar, Managing Director, Indian Trade and General Insurance Co. Ltd., and Mahabir Insurance Co Ltd., 5 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. 860

9TH WEEK
RANJIT'S SHAHENSHAH
BABAR
KHURSHID,
SHEIKH MUKHTAR,
SUSHIL KUMAR
Director: VAJAHAT MIRZA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 P. M.
Sat. Sun.: Matinee 1-30
Advance Booking:
9-30 to 12-30 and 3 to 6-30
AJIT Release

Bombay Races

Dancing Lily Gains Easy Victory In Chief Event

From Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Favourites and outsiders alternated on the opening day's meeting at Mahaluxmi to-day and hence most of the punters failed to achieve results as anticipated.

Money flowed as if in stream. The tote staff were hardly permitted time to breathe and the book-makers also encountered business beyond expectations. The racing track which was in excellent condition helped to witness several closely-fought finishes, and the fields were smartly despatched.

A double was recorded for the Gaekwar of Baroda through the medium of Sweet Surprise and Dancing Lily. The latter, a country-bred mare prevailed over thorough-breds in second class in the chief event, the November Plate. Jockey Britt was astride both the winners Besides he steered Manjri Delight to victory in the second division of the Epsom Plate.

Another feature of the day's proceedings was a rich double for trainer Balfour who sent out two long-priced winners in Kabadon Jamil and Lidsdown.

The following are the results:—

THE HOPEFUL PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.
Messrs E S Poonawalla and Dhunjishaw's PARACHUTE 9-0 Bhoor Singh 1
Mr J D Banatwalla's BLACK HUSSAR 9-0 Virsingh 2
Mr A J Wadia's MUWAFFAQ AL ILAH 9-0 Dar 3
Mr D W Balfour's BURHAN II 8-12 J Jadhav 4
Not run: Iraq Marshal, Faithful. Mansur Shammar and MacArthur.
Won by: Head, 1 length, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 12 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 17 and Rs. 32.
Trainer: K H Irani

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE. Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.
Maj. (Miss) McHugh's KABADON JAMIL 7-8 Jagrupsingh 1
Mr N E D Pandole's GREAT STAR 7-13 Raut 2
Mr D F Karaka's JANAB 8-5 Bhoor Singh 3
Mr N S Dhunjishaw's SEVENTH WONDER 8-0 Kan Singh 4
Not run: Malik al Jiyad and Al Shanfara.
Won by: Short head, Short head, 1 length
Time: 1 minute 38 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 123. Places Rs. 30, Rs. 27 and Rs. 16
Trainer: Balfour.

THE LYALLPUR PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.
Maharaja of Baroda's SWEET SURPRISE 8-0 Britt 1
Messrs P P Mistry and K J K Irani's WINDSOR PIE 8-4 Brace 2
Mrs. Justice's INJUSTICE 8-0 Kheem Singh 3
Maharaja of Idar's HERITAGE 7-7 Guman Singh 4
Not run: Neelam and Allan.
Won by: 1/2 length, 3/4 length, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 44 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 17 and Rs. 47.
Trainer: Rajya Ratna M C Patel.

THE EPSOM PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr Chandulal J Shah's CULTURED PEARL 8-7 West 1
Nawabzadas Yemin-ul-Mulk and Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's ROSEBUD 8-7 Southey 2
Hon. Sir Shantidas Askuran's FLOWER GIRL 8-7 Evans 3
H H Maharaja of Kashmir's MADAME CHIANG 8-7 Jones 4
All ran.
Won by: Head, Neck, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 7 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 31 and Rs. 15.
Trainer: Talib.

THE NOVEMBER PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.
Maharaja of Baroda's DANCING LILY 9-1 Britt 1
Maharaja of Idar's NO WONDER 8-0 Brace 2
Hon Sir Shantidas Askuran's MEDALLION 7-12 Whiteside .. 3
Sir Homi Mehta's YAWAR 7-9 Sibbritt 4
All ran.
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths. Neck. Neck.
Time: 1 minute 27 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 13 and Rs. 17.
Trainer: Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.
Mr S P Mistry's WASF AL MULUK 9-0 Brace 1
Mah. Kumar of Morvi's PRINCESS HAMIYAH 9-2 Burn 2
Mr K N Multani's MIAMI 9-4 Chavan 3
Mr J A Abdulezer's WALDYE 8-4 Sibbritt 4
Not run: Peter and Kutub Minar.
Won by: 2 lengths. 2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 8 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 309. Places Rs. 76, Rs. 27 and Rs. 46.
Trainer: Major Irani.

THE EPSOM PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr Habib I Rahimtoola's MANJRI DELIGHT 8-7 Britt 1
Prince Alv Khan and Mr. R K F Singh's FERIAL 8-7 Burn 2
Major A Svamvur's CATCH ME 8-7 Cook 3
Mrs F D Wadia's SUNFLOWER 8-7 Evans 4
Not run: Maid of Honour and Pomme de Manjri.
Won by: 1/2 length, 3 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 17 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 46 and Rs. 62.
Trainer: J Thompson.

THE LYALLPUR PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.
Mr Diamond's STARAYA-RUSSA 8-13 Kheem Singh 1
H H Maharaja of Baroda's GAY SON 8-11 Britt 2
Mrs. A L Hotson's PASSING BELL 9-2 Sibbritt 3
Mr M D Petit's BLUETOI 8-11 Evans 4
Not run: Peshawar Express, Happy Fate, Easter Monday and Hectic.
Won by: Neck, 2 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 43 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 127. Places Rs. 30, Rs. 16 and Rs. 38.
Trainer Higgins.

THE ROYSTON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr Syed Amjad Ali's LIDSDOWN 8-2 Sibbritt 1
Mr M D Petit's MENU SUFFRAGE 8-2 Evans 2
Mr S A Rashid's HAN 7-9 Raffaele 3
Mr J D Banatwalla's BROTHER SCRIBE 8-5 K Hasan 4
All ran.
Won by: 2 lengths, Short head, 1 1/4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 28 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 73. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 45 and Rs. 21.
Trainer: Balfour.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.
Maharaja of Bhavnagar's JUTLAND 8-5 Jones 1
Mr T G Essajee's KHAZANCHI 8-13 Burn 2
Maharaja of Baroda's AKHU AMIN 8-13 Rook 3
Mrs. Justice's SAGIR DAHMAN 7-12 Whiteside 4
Not run: Halfaya and New Jack.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 83. Places Rs. 28, Rs. 22 and Rs. 105.
Trainer: Ghista.
Treble Event Paid Rs. 24,176-8-0
Tickets sold 2.

INDIA WILL PLEAD FOR INDUSTRIALISATION

International Businessmen's Conference Opens

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

Reuter's special correspondent at Rye, New York, writes:

Sir Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta, Chairman of the Indian Delegation to the International Business Conference which opened here to-day, will, it is understood, place before the Conference India's general attitude on the question of International Trade relationship. He will stress the need for India's industrialisation even from the view point of promoting international commercial relationships and stability of world economy.

The Indian Delegation will, however, take up an independent line in regard to questions to be discussed by Sectional Committees. These include the commercial policy of nations, transport and communications, protection of nations, encouragement of private enterprise, raw materials and foodstuffs, cartels and currency relations among nations.

The need for development of basic and defence industries such as aircraft, shipping, and mobiles and heavy chemicals will be stressed in connection with the subject of industrialization and efforts will be made to impress the Conference in regard to provision of capital goods and machinery.—Reuter.

King Invites Indian Scientists

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Reuter's political correspondent understands that the King has invited the visiting Indian scientists to Buckingham Palace.

The scientists will be accompanied by Sir Henry Dale, President of the Royal Society and Prof. A. V. Hill, and will be presented to the King by Sir Henry Dale.

A Tokyo Radio broadcast picked up in Melbourne states that arrangements are complete for the exchange of cable messages between war prisoners internees in Japan and their relatives.

5th WEEK
A CONTENTED MIND IS ALWAYS JOYFUL
SOBHAGYA Pictures
Ronaq
Director: DWARKA KHOSLA
MOTILAL, CHANDRAMOHAN, CHARLIE, SUVARNALATA, CHANDRAPRABHA.
LAMINGTON
Daily: 4-30, 7-15, 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Holidays 1-45 p.m..
Adv. Bkg. 10 to 12 & 4-30 to 6.
An Evergreen Release.

2nd Simultaneous Week
MARK THIS BEAUTIFUL WOMAN WHO HAS MADE BOMBAY PICTURE-CRAZY AND DISTURBED TRAFFIC REGULATIONS OF THE CITY—

RUNNING AT
IMPERIAL
&
ROXY
Daily Shows 4, 7, 10 P. M.
Matinee on Sat. & Sun. at 1 P. M.
Rush For Advance Reservations

THE SPORTSMAN'S SPORTSFOLIO

BY SPORTICUS.

Bombay's success on matting wicket. Heroic performance by Mody. A Diving prodigy. I. F. L.'s gesture to Dadoo. I. F. A.'s golden jubilee. Advance of Hockey. Syd Corder's cycling feat.

Bombay has got over the first hurdle in the Ranji Trophy pretty comfortably. Many people had feared that the matting wicket of Karachi would prove to be their nemesis as was the case at Rajkot last season. But thanks to the dogged batting of Ibrahim, Mantri, Mody and Merchant, who followed this order, Bombay was able to gather the fine figure of 350 runs for the loss of three wickets only. Then came a disaster which overtook the remaining batsmen for an addition of a paltry 82. Rusi Mody was the hero of the match, having piled up the highest score of his side—160 compiled patiently in 5 hours and a quarter. Vijay Merchant was rather unfortunate in missing the coveted three figures by the narrow margin of 16 runs. If this match is any indication Bombay has now an excellent foundation for batting. If the remaining batsmen shine up in the later engagements, we shall not have much to worry about.

HEROIC PERFORMANCE BY MODY

Our bowling is sure to cause a severe headache to our selectors. As many as nine bowlers were used to outwit the Sind batsmen. If Narottam and Naoomal were not run out, their early set-back might have been averted and the home team might have amassed a tall score to overtake ours. From 50 for no wicket to 84 for 5 was a terrible landslide. Though Daud Khan and Inayat Khan tried valiantly to avert the catastrophe, they failed to achieve their object. In a total of 264 Simpson (88), Ambep (31), Daud Khan (53) and Inayat Khan (51) were the substantial contributors. The first-named was also very unlucky in missing the century mark narrowly. The Bombay skipper should be grateful to Kore, the new-found bowler who captured 6 wickets for 15 runs apiece. We hope to see him repeating the performance against W.I.S.C.A. of Gujarat in the next tie.

A DIVING PRODIGY

The Sixth Aquatic Gala of the C. C. I. was a great success. As was to be expected, the All-India Champions carried away the Western India Championships in their favourite events. Sachin Nag of Bengal led in 100 yards as well as 425 yards free style for men, while E. Hollo of Bombay outpointed his rivals in diving. Miss Pamela Ballantyne who recently established four new records at Lahore triumphed in the 50 yards Free Style Championship. But the most creditable feat of the whole show was provided by Miss Stephene Baldwin an eleven-year old girl, who bettered her formidable rivals in diving in fine style. It is hoped that with more of these competitions held frequently, and proper training to our swimmers, Bombay will rise to the forefront of acquatic sports in India, nay the world ere long.

I.F.L.'S GESTURE TO DADOO

It was a praiseworthy gesture on the part of the Indian Football League to arrange a benefit match for Dadoo who has been ailing under tuberculosis for some time. The help of Rs. 700, though not very big, may see the old footballer on his feet again. Dadoo has been rightly reacclaimed as one of the finest products of Bombay football. Not only as a great centre-half but as a clean player he was admired by one and all. During his 23 years of soccer career he was not even warned by a referee once. The younger generation would do well to emulate his bright example. It is really a pity that such a player should fall under the grip of such a disease. Malnutrition is undoubtedly responsible for it. Something ought to be done by those who run football and football teams so that the outstanding players may maintain their health unimpaired.

I.F.A.'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

The Indian Football Association of Calcutta celebrated its golden jubilee last week. Congratulations were sent from all parts of the country on its magnificent achievements during its long career. There is no doubt that it was mainly due to its efforts football became a popular game in this country. But it is seriously handicapped owing to the absence of a ground of its own. It is up to those who are at the helm of its affairs at present to strive hard to remove this long-felt want. With a Government which is said to be at its back it should not be impossible for them not only to have a ground but also a stadium of their own. Then they will be able to render much greater service to the game in their own province as well as the country as a whole. I offer my best wishes to the mother of all sporting associations in India.

ADVANCE OF HOCKEY

The hockey season of Bombay has begun in right earnest. The Men's and women's Leagues matches are being played every evening on the Association and Parsi Cyclists grounds. Abu Jasdenwalla, Honorary Secretary, of the C.C.I. is trying to introduce this game at the Brabourne Stadium An exhibition game will be staged there soon after the Pentangular. If it catches on it is very likely games will be arranged frequently, if not daily. Whether the B.P.H.A. should risk such a venture is a moot point. The game does not command a very large following—at any rate among those who can afford to pay. If the small number of its present regular adherents are divided between two places, the Association is bound to suffer financially. But then there is a bigger possibility. If the members of the C.C.I. can be drawn towards this game, the fortune of the Association will be made in the years to come.

Cyriaco DeSouza, the new Chairman of its Managing Committee, has taken the wise step to create an interest among Indian pressmen by inviting them to a tea-party at the C C. I. I hope his efforts will bear good fruit.

SYD CORDER'S CYCLING FEAT

It is very gratifying to note that Syd Corder, the All-India Cycling Champion, has established a new record for Bombay and the country at large in the 25 miles cycling road race (time trial). He completed the distance in one hour and 3 minutes. which is better than the old record. Rhead and Savardge took the second and third positions behind him. The Olympic Athletes Union are doing well in organising such sporting events now and then. It is sure to improve the standard of our athletics and cycling as well as enhance popular interest in them by and by.

6th WEEK
MAZHAR ART PRODUCTIONS'
BARI BAAT
Producer and Director:
MAZHAR KHAN
Suvarnalata, Ulhas, Yakub
CAPITOL
Daily: 4, 7, & 9-45 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Holidays 1 p.m
Advance Booking: 10 to 12 & 3 to 5 p.m.
An EVERGREEN Release

WHAT ABOUT THE ZONAL TOURNAMENT?

By J. C. MAITRA

With the approach of the communal cricket festival, many people have been asking me, "what about the Zonal Tournament?" I am unable to give them a definite reply. Some time ago I had heard from a reliable source that the principle had been accepted by all the parties concerned. To start with, there would be a triangular on territorial basis without any restriction to caste, creed or colour. The three teams would therefore consist of representative players from three divisions of India, namely, North and West Zones and South and East Zones combined. The reason for combining the East and South Zones are not far to seek. As the promoters do not wish to abolish the communal Pentangular at one stroke and replace it by the Zonal Tournament, they prefer to launch the new one with a shorter duration of play, so that people may not be tired of seeing two long competitions.

SPONSOR'S APPREHENSION

I am one of those who hold that a Zonal Quadrangular or Pentangular would be far more interesting from the cricket point of view than the old carnival. Because each of the teams will represent the cream of Indian cricket which the communal sides can never do. But the sponsors of communal cricket would not accept this view. They fear that the Zonal competition, despite its attractive and representative character, would prove a flop. Consequently the Cricket Club of India and the principal communal Gymkhanas would suffer heavy financial losses. In order to safeguard against such a disastrous contigency, they would continue the communal tournament until such time the Zonal affair becomes as popular as the old one.

WHAT DIE-HARDS WANT.

In spite of all my campaign during the last fifteen years, I have failed to convince the supporters of the communal festival that this form of sport is injurious to the best interests of the nation as a whole, though I must admit that the number of protestants has grown by leaps and bounds during the last few years, especially in view of the increasing communal tension in the country. The old die-hards would like to see rivers of blood flowing round the Brabourne Stadium before they would admit the vicious and corroding nature of the tournament.

The opinion of even the greatest man of India and the world in this respect does not seem to carry any weight with them. Has not Mahatma Gandhi said, "I hate communalism in every sphere of life—much more so in sport"? What is our reply to it? More of communal sport?

APPEALS BY NAGINDAS AND PATIL.

Shri Nagindas T. Master and Shri S. K. Patil President and Secretary respectively of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, have issued an appeal asking people to boycott the ensuing Pentangular, despite the fact that some of the Gymkhanas have announced their willingness to pay the entire or part of their profits to the Gujarat and Khandesh Flood Relief Funds. Their view is that this 'tainted' money is not required even for the amelioration of the distress of suffering humanity. All those who want to help the flood-stricken people would do so without the medium of the Pentangular Tournament. I hope the student community would set an example by keeping away from the Stadium altogether. Let them put their elders to shame!

EARLY BEGINNING CALLED FOR.

The other reason for amalgamating the East and South Zones for the purpose the non-communal tournament is that these areas are not so well developed as the West and North Zones. Looking at the array of stars which the Holkar has now gathered at Indore I am not prepared to concede that the East Zone to which this State belongs would be much weaker than the West or the North Zone. And if the suggestion of Dr. P. Subbaroyan and Prof. D. B. Deodhar to separate Maharashtra from the west and include it in the south, the latter would not be a soft one either. If a beginning is made, in one form or another, it will not take long to adjust the zones and balance their comparative strength. What is needed is an early beginning

C.C.I.'S READINESS.

But for a fly in the ointment, the zonal tournament would have been launched in December next. It seems that the C.C.I. and the Hindu Gymkhana have as usual fallen out on the question of terms. The C.C.I. is willing to undertake the responsibility of sponsoring the tournament provided it receives the whole hearted co-operation and support of the leading Gymkhanas. First of all, it suggests that the Gymkhana should pay an additional charge of Re. 1/8 per seat so that the expenses of the tournament may be assured. In consideration of this, the C.C.I. would have one representative from each of the Gymkhanas on its Tournament Committee which will have four members from the Club.

HINDU GYMKHANA'S OBJECTION

Report has it that all the Gymkhanas, barring the Hindus, have accepted these terms. The latter are not prepared to pay anything more than they are required under the terms of their agreement. Then they want equal representation with the C.C.I. on the Tournament Committee. On the face of it, the demand of the Hindu Gymkhana would appear unreasonable. Why should the latter insist on its "pound of flesh" when all the others are agreeable to the proposal? One would think that the C.C.I. could well afford to run the show minus the support of the Hindu Gymkhana. But previous experience stands as a serious warning to all concerned. What is the C.C.I. to do under the circumstances.

A COUNTER-PROPOSAL.

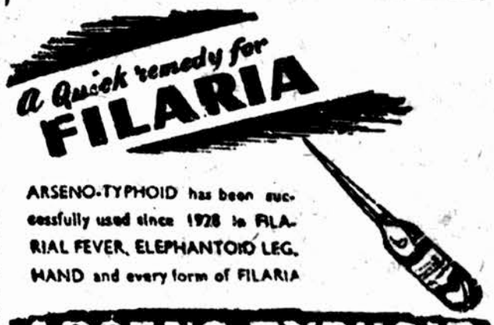
I understand, however, there is a counter-proposal to the above. The Hindu Gymkhana has suggested that the C.C.I. and the five Gymkhanas should have equal representation on the Committee, provided that the losses, if any should be equally borne by all of them and the profits should be wholly earmarked for development of cricket in India. I am sure everybody will agree that the counter-proposals are extremely reasonable. If the C.C.I. and the other Gymkhanas are really interested in the development of the game in India, they should have no difficulty in giving away the profits for this worthy cause. A plan may be easily chalked out how this money could be utilised to best purpose. I do not know what the views of the C.C.I. and the others are in this respect. If they turn it down summarily, they would be guilty of "Shylockism" themselves.

WHEN WILL IT DIE?

Of course the Hindu Gymkhana has put forward the above proposal on the strength of the fact that the Communal Pentangular would continue as before, which means that all the parties concerned would continue to make handsome profits out of the festival annually. What happens if this is stopped or the Pentangular entails losses to them? They would lose a source of income which has paid them handsomely during the last many years. It does not seem however that any of the parties concerned are prepared to bury the communal festival altogether at this stage. They will carry it on until they are forced to stop it either by force of circumstances or due to financial losses occasioned by the gradual decrease of popular interest.

A MOOT QUESTION.

I hope the dissenting parties would come to an amicable settlement ere long so that the territorial tournament may be inaugurated in December next. There is one point in the C.C.I. scheme which needs greater consideration. It has been suggested that the each zone should select its own team. That would certainly help to create enthusiasm and rivalry between each zone. At the same time it would lead to the inevitable question of share in the profits. The Bombay Committee will then have to divide the profits between all the zones. Then why not accept the Hindu Gymkhana's proposal which will help the Committee to make a contribution to the other zones right from the beginning? This will also enhance their interest in the tournament still more.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STRICTURES OF JUDGES TELL

Detenus' Interviews And C. P. Govt.'s Move

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 11.

In view of the strictures passed by the Hon'ble Judges of the Nagpur High Court in the course of the orders they passed on the "habeas corpus" applications presented before the Court by Messrs. P. Y. Deshpande, Gokal Chand Rathi and others, the Provincial Government has further amended some of the rules governing interviews, letters and access to legal advice of detenus.

The modified rules lay down that persons convicted under the Indian Penal Code and the Defence of India Rules in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement shall be treated as ordinary criminal. In the case of applications from a detenu to the Government to interview a pleader with a view to challenging the validity of the detention, Government hold that the authority of the courts is not involved. They add that in such cases it rests with the Provincial Government to make a decision on executive grounds.

Applications from the detenus to the High Court are not to be withheld. When the High Court directs that a detenu should be produced before it or shall be allowed legal access, the directions should be complied with; that the prohibition of interview will continue until further orders.

Government is also prepared to permit in the case of security prisoners letters to and from lawyers in regard to litigation and business matters.—United Press.

MSS. OF JAIN SCRIPTURES TO BE PUBLISHED IN BOOK FORMS

PATAN (Baroda State), Nov. 10.

A scheme for the publication of critical editions of the ancient Jain canonical texts has been prepared here by Muni Shree Punyavijayaji, an eminent scholar of Jain scriptures. Patan is an ancient capital of Gujarat and possesses great manuscript libraries where very old manuscripts of Jain scriptures are found.

This scheme will take several years for its proper execution. Oldest manuscripts of Jain scriptures will be collected from all over India and a band of competent scholars will work under the general editorship of Muni Shree Punyavijayaji.

A fund of rupees two lakhs has been raised by the local Jains for the expenses of the scheme.

The institution, under whose auspices this publication work is to be done—Shree Jinagama Prakashani Sabha—will be formally inaugurated here on the 22nd instant.

EXPORT LICENCES FOR "FRUSTRATED" TEA?

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11.

The Government of India, it is understood, is considering the question of re-issuing export licences for "frustrated" tea, that tea which was allotted for export but licences had to be withdrawn later on some grounds or other when the Tea Control Order was enforced in the later part of 1942. The total quantity of the frustrated tea was more than sixteen million pounds.

A Committee, it is learnt, is being constituted with three or four non-officials representing the industry and the Tea Controller as Chairman to scrutinise licences and issue as far as possible new licences to the original licensees.

Most of this tea, it is believed, will go to the Middle East.—United Press.

Detenu Ex-Premier & M.L.A.'s Protest

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 11.

It is reported that as a protest against the restrictions imposed by the Provincial Government on the interview of the security prisoners with their relatives, Pandit R. S Shukla, ex-Premier, Pandit D. P. Misha, ex-Minister, Thakur Chhedi Lal, M. L. A., President, the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Brijlal Biyani, Member, Council of State and Seth Govind Das, M. L. A., (Central), and some other prominent security prisoners have refused to interview their relatives and have informed the latter not to seek interviews with them so long as the present restrictions are not annulled.—United Press.

Adjournment Motion For Assembly

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11: Nawab Siddiq Ali Khan has given notice of an adjournment motion in the Central Assembly to discuss "the forced unemployment and consequent starvation of thousands of weavers in Burhanpur and other places in Central Provinces owing to lack of yarn supply and failure of the Textile Commissioner to give relief to the sufferers."—A. P.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has issued a call to 150 Christian churches in the United States to observe November 12 as "World Order Day."

PATTON'S FORCES ADVANCE 7 MILES ALONG NANCY-SAARBOURG RY. LINE

Germans Retreating Towards Metz: Stubborn Resistance At Luppy

(FROM REUTER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)
S.H.A.E.F., Paris (Saturday).

Gen. Patton's right hook round Metz to-day is closing up to the line of the vital Metz-Saarbourg railway. Gains ranging up to seven miles have brought the spearheads within two miles of the track at Lucy, north-east of Delme, three miles at Luppy and seven and a half miles east of Louvigny.

Although resistance generally continues moderate, more stubborn opposition was encountered in the areas of Forest de Chateausalins, Luppy and Maizieres Des Metz. Three crossings of the Moselle are now secured north of Metz.

At Luppy the Americans are now in contact with a larger and more stubborn body of Germans who may have been ordered to protect the line at the railway. The advance from Phlin to Luppy represents six miles in 24 hours.

The biggest advance—seven miles—made north-east of Chateausalins along the line of the Nancy-Saarbourg Railway to the village at Haboudance.

Some German units are retreating towards Metz, while others are withdrawing in an easterly direction. Tanks penetrated Fremery and Lacy, 20 miles north-east of Nancy.

ALLIED ADVANCE

S.H.A.E.F. (Paris), Nov. 11.

Gen. Eisenhower's communique today states: "Allied forces continued their advance in the Metz-Nancy sector against light to moderate resistance yesterday. Chateu Saliens has been freed, and our units have pushed on to Amelcourt and Hampont. Delmer Ridge, six miles east of Nomeny has been reached. We have also reached Vigny and Secourt, east of Louvigny. Small gains have been made in the area of Maizieres les Metz. Fighter bombers attacked enemy positions east of Metz.

In the Moselle river bridgehead north-east of Thionville, we made gains south and east of Koenigsmacker, and repulsed a minor counter-attack east of the town.

PILL-BOXES CLEARED

In Hurtgen area our units continued their attack against heavy resistance from dug-in enemy positions. Many mines were being encountered. A counter-attack was repulsed in this sector. West of Schmidt we have made progress and are clearing pill-boxes.

In the area north of Aachen and west of Cologne, fighter bombers went for freight yards, railway lines, round houses and trains. Among fighter bomber targets were the freight yard at Amelan, a round house three miles south of Julich, two trains at Wegsberg and the railway control station at Rheindahlen. Other fighter bombers bombed Heinsberg and the rail and road centre of Baal starting a number of fires.

DUNKIRK GARRISON SHELLS ALLIED LINES

LONDON, Nov. 11.—(From Reuter's Special Correspondent at the 21st Army Group Headquarters, Saturday, 9/45 a.m.):

The German garrison at Dunkirk has intensified its shelling of the Allied lines, but the bombardment has not been followed by any counter-attack or raid. The remaining Germans on Walcheren are coming into our lines by boat.

Solen island is being cleared. Elsewhere, Monty's group of armies is bogged down by rain and snow on Muddy, slushy front.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—The German News Agency reported to-day: "North-west of Szolnok and Hungary the German front has been taken back several miles."—Reuter.

Hannen Swaffer On Censorship In India

If Hitler-like Suppression Goes On, Can Britain And India Understand Each Other?

LONDON, Nov. 11.

How, if Hitler-like suppression goes on, can Britain and India ever understand each other, asks Mr. Hannen Swaffer writing in to-day's "Daily Herald" about censorship in India under the caption "Gagged Man."

Mr. Swaffer writes: "The gag on news in India has now spread even to gag on private conversation about censorship by Indian journalists in London.

Not only is it true—unless the printing of this sentence suddenly alters this rule—that words written in this column, vital as is their interest to dependency, will never reach India.

It is also true that if the reprinting of these paragraphs when cabled is stopped in India, Indian newspapermen who send it must not even discuss the fact when they meet, say in the Ministry of Information, nor can they tell any British journalist about it. One Mr. Shridhar Telkar has risked Whitehall's displeasure by explaining the gag to me.

When recently he cabled his editor for necessary guidance 'my last message was censored' he was accused by the India Office of betraying confidence.

Further with the threat that if he did so he would not be told about any further deletions he was strongly advised not to discuss this matter with fellow Indian journalists.

This is a gag on private conversation in London, centre of battle for human freedom.

Mr. Telkar writes for seven newspapers printed in English and vernacular all with very large circulations.

All editors are anti-Fascists and also supporters of war. Yet how can they be influenced towards greater co-operation if their man in London is gagged? How, if such Hitler-like suppression goes on, can Britain and India ever understand each other? Besides how can newspapers function under such conditions? Every word that Mr. Telkar cabled for weeks past might have been "killed." His editor in such case could not be blamed if he thought that he was on strike overcome with laziness, or drunk and in jail. For he could be told nothing. Mr. Telkar could not explain.

"If Admiral Thompson, our own censor, went to India much could be put right in a few weeks."—United Press.

Egypt To Hold General Election

CAIRO, Nov. 10.

The Egyptian Parliament will, it is expected, be dissolved by royal decree next Thursday, after which elections will be held within 60 days. It is understood that the Prime Minister, Ahmed Maher, and the former Premier, Nahas Pasha, will contest the same constituency.—Reuter.

Monarchist Centre Party Formed In Italy

ROME, Nov. 10.

What appears to be a Monarchist Centre Party has been formed under the Leadership of Senator Alberto Bergamini, Editor of the "Giornale D'Italia" before Fascism. The new group which will be called Democratic Liberal is opposed to all dictatorships and supports a pro-democratic monarchy.—Reuter.

SIND GOVT. MUST WITHDRAW IT

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

A resolution protesting against the unjust order of the Sind Government in banning the printing and publication of the fourteenth chapter of "Satyarth Prakash", religious book of the Arya Samajists was passed at a meeting of the Arya Pradeshik Pratinidhi Sabha of Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan, held yesterday.

The Sabha also resolves, in case the Sind Government does not withdraw this order the Arya Samaj should adopt all constitutional methods to safeguard the religious rights, failing which the Arya Samaj will be compelled to resort to Satyagraha.—United Press

Tea Party To Sir T. V. Acharya

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya was entertained to tea this evening by Sir J. A. Madan, Chairman of the Provincial Co-operative Institute at the Institute Building, Bake House Lane.

WHAT INDIA NEEDS

5 Year Plan On Russian Model

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, Nov. 11

Professor Meghnad Saha speaking in London reviewed the situation in India from the standpoint of a physicist and sociologist. He explained that India was still in the mass mediaeval owing to lack of power of development. In England each person has on an average a command of 650 units of electrical power while in India the figure is only 9 units, the average income in India is about £5 sterling per annum compared with £150 sterling in Britain.

Sir Jnan Ghosh said later that each Englishman has seven mechanical slaves provided for him by science, but in India each mechanical slave has to be shared between seven persons. Consequently India is always on the edge of subsistence. Whichever way one turns there is always lack of power. 90 per cent of the populace is illiterate but there is insufficient paper to make books, because there is no sufficient chemical industry Prof. Ghosh said the radio could not be used to combat illiteracy because radio sets cannot be made at a reasonable price. So India needs a comprehensive Five-Year Plan rather on the Russian model. Electrification system should be carried out. Even for a modest per capita improvement this would cost 600 million sterling—a sum spent in recent years in a much smaller country than Britain on electrical development. Such development of electric power would enable chemical fertilisers to be made to remedy decline in soil fertility. An Indian acre produces only one quarter as much as an English acre owing to exhaustion through overcropping.

INDORE SENSATION

Chief Justice Resigns?

(From Our Correspondent)
INDORE, Nov. 11

Following the recent resolution of the Indore Bar Association amounting to a censure against the present Chief Justice of the Indore High Court, Mr. Rangilal, retired Judge of the Lahore High Court, sensational developments have taken place. It is most reliably understood that the Chief Justice has sent his resignation and is not attending his office since then. Government have been faced with a difficult position in view of the resolution of the Bar Association resulting in the resignation of the Chief Justice. It is further learnt in this connection that the Registrar of the High Court under the orders of the Chief Justice has served an order on the Bar Association asking it to send full proceedings of the Bar Association meeting of the 6th instant which passed the motion. Reports in Bar circles indicate that the Association is not bound to supply such information and the Registrar is being intimated likewise. A very prominent member of the Bar, when interviewed, as your representative regarding the news of the Chief Justice's reported resignation remarked: "It was the only course open for a self-respecting person." Further developments in the matter are keenly awaited.

STOP PRESS

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY

PARIS, Nov. 11.—In the International Rugby match between R.A.F. and French Services, R.A.F. won by 26 points to six.—Reuter.

ACHIEVEMENT OF GEN. PATTON'S FORCES

From Reuter's Special Correspondent, S.H.A.E.F., Paris, Nov. 11.—Gen. Patton's men in their four-day offensive have wrested 180 square miles of France from the Germans. To-day the United States Third Army won slight advances along the 20-mile offensive front, south-east of Metz.—Reuter.

SWEDEN WARNS GERMANY

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 11: Sweden to-night rejected Germany's declaration that the Baltic is a war zone and that all ships encountered there run the risk of immediately being fired on. An official Swedish note handed to the German Legation in Stockholm says that the Swedish Government "contests most decidedly" the German warning and holds the German Government "entirely responsible for all consequences of any attacks on Swedish ships."—Reuter.

SUPERFORTS RAID OMURA, NANKING AND SHANGHAI

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11: A large Task force of B. Twenty-nine Superfortresses attacked targets in Omura and Nanking to-day, it was announced by the United States War Department. Superfortresses also attacked a target in Shanghai from bases in China.

TOKIO, Nov. 11: The Japanese News Agency quoted a communique saying that American Superfortresses bombed Shanghai suburbs to-day.—Reuter.

WHAT MAKES A MARRIAGE SUCCESSFUL?

An Old-Fashioned View Of Modern Emphasis On Sex

By "SAVITRI"

I find that most of the articles on marriage are written by arm-chair bachelors who have not gone through the rough and tumble of married life. That is why there are so many romantic illusions about marriage or cynical conclusions about its effects on human happiness. One of the ways of finding out if the writer is a hard-boiled bachelor or a much married man is to see if the article contains one universal formula for a successful marriage. An experienced married man will know that marriage is a combination of two individuals and for its success much will depend on the nature of both the individuals. It is, therefore, useless to expect a sovereign quality for all marriages.

Since the much-maligned Victorian days it has been fashionable among bachelors writing on marriage to say that unless a husband and wife can find complete sex satisfaction from each other their marriage is bound to be a failure. This may be true of some abnormal people but not of all couples. I know of many couples where the husband is incapable of mating, yet the couple have not only been happy together but are actually on romantic terms. Any experienced lawyer will tell you that most divorces are caused by factors other than sexual incompatibility. In fact a couple can derive many thrills together sexually without completing the sexual union. It is only when one of the two has already enjoyed the pleasures of mating or craves for a complete union that the rift arises.

I think our modern age with its obsession for sex has made much of the physical factor in marriage. The writings of Havelock Ellis, Judge Lindsay and Russell have popularised the notion that for a successful marriage a perfect sexual satisfaction is essential. Any married man will tell you that for him and his wife sex plays a very insignificant part. After all man is a rational being and has interests and aspirations denied to mere animals. Only the most carnal people would regard sex as anything more important than hunger which when once satisfied ceases to bother its subject. Just as the hungry are all the time preoccupied with food, the bachelors and over-sexed people are usually obsessed by sex. If you ask the large majority of married people they will tell you that sex plays a very necessary but a very subordinate part in their relations with each other. At an advanced age married people cease to have any physical contacts and yet live happy ever after I am stressing this aspect as I find most modern books and articles on marriage trying to make out that sex satisfaction is all that matters in married life. I hope I have dispelled this superstition

IN DEFENCE OF JEALOUSY

What are the other factors that make or wreck a happy married life? As I said earlier much depends on the type of the individual who marries. Broadly speaking want of jealousy or want of grounds for jealousy plays a very important part in marriage particularly in its early stages. Most married people will protest that this is not correct. Do not believe them. Ever since Shakespeare made Othello murder his wife in a raging fit of jealousy jealousy has been regarded as a mean and murderous emotion. Decent people do not like to own that they suffer from it. Modern people in particular like to pretend that they can do without it. There is a conspiracy of silence on the matter. Bachelors who wish to resume their old friendships with other men's wives encourage the husband to declare that he is not at all jealous. All this is bunkum. Jealousy plays a major part in all marriages.

Modern Othellos do not strangle their wives in beds but they certainly put out the light of joy from their lives. Jealousy is the greatest bugbear of modern marriages. It haunts and pursues what may seem to outsiders the most serene of marriages. Those of us who have read Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina" will remember how Kitty's husband Alexis who is the gentlest and finest of men, was so much upset by his jealousy of his wife's friend who no doubt tried to be fresh with her that he actually asked him to leave his house. Modern husbands do not so boldly and frankly throw out the intruder. They feel jealous all the time but try to suppress the emotion and think it barbaric and unsporting to exhibit it. This poisons their married life. Some work it out on their wives or husbands in a secret and underhand way and give hell to their spouse and at the same time torture themselves. Some do not show it at all but suffer in silence.

Jealousy is a very unpleasant and very often a foolish sentiment, but it is a powerful feeling that cannot be denied, ignored or laughed away. It is better to face it as it ruins or embitters marriages. As it is nursed in secret, outsiders are not aware of its tragic place in marriage. In the days of our stone age ancestor the jealous husband made mincemeat of the wife or her lover or perished in the attempt. Upto the romantic days of duelling jealousy was openly recognised and dealt with. In our days, a silent day-to-day duel is fought out which undermines all love and brings about other evils of a unhappy marriage. When people glibly tell you of incompatibility or want of common interests or absence of children as the cause of unsuccessful marriages, be sure that the real cause is jealousy either suppressed or working in a subterranean fashion.

It is, therefore, time that we faced the issue and put in a defence for jealousy. Where the woman gets the same rights as the man jealousy will play an increasing and disastrous part. Jealousy is a protective and primitive weapon which saves marriage from becoming a total loss. If a man did not feel jealous, he would not mind his wife becoming friendly with the next door neighbour or the Club friend round the corner. He would not mind his wife or she would not mind her husband spending a week-end with some friends of the other sex. Human nature being what it is the friendship will ripen into "lyric love, all a wonder and a wild desire" and the husband will one morning be told that she could not bear to live with him or mate with him.

But an indiscriminate abuse of this emotion which is aroused by shadows will bring disaster. Jealousy is no substitute for love as it is only a negative feeling at its best. It has its uses but is also liable to be abused The best way is neither to suppress it nor to nurse it diligently but to prevent its growth by removing all factors which give strength to it. It is not jealousy but what causes jealousy that should be watched carefully. Loyalty and love are the best insurance against jealousy. If a wife or husband resolves never to betray the trust reposed in each by the other and is content with the love that is essentially domestic, there will be no room for jealousy.

One such situation is ball-room dancing. It is the Achille's heel of marriage—particularly in India where it is novel. Many modern young bachelors will laugh at this old fashioned view of things. I am not a bachelor and I am immensely fond of dancing. I, therefore, know what I am talking about. The greatest possible physical contact between the sexes that is permitted in society is to be found in ballroom dancing. Aldous Huxley who does not believe in the popular art of humbuging oneself, says somewhere that a couple dancing is like a couple co-habiting while walking. That is of course carrying it too far but dancing certainly brings about a physical union which when inspired by a romantic fire may lead to anything. Dancing can of course be very innocent but it can also be very dangerous. How many wives would like the idea of their husbands doing a sentimental waltz with their old flames? I have known the most modern couples interested in dancing who have agreed immediately after marriage to give up dancing. In European society dancing is so much taken for granted that it perhaps does not arouse promiscuous desires as it does among non-Europeans. Dancing may be very good for making a match but for that very reason it may also break a match once made.

It may be that a new philosophy of love and marriage may develop in course of time which allows Shelleyan adventures and which may educate men and women not to mind all kinds of cross relationships. It may even educate men to cheerfully father bastards and to be pals with their wife's lovers. What marriage will be like then one cannot say now. It may not be marriage at all as we see it today But we are living in this age, and as things are marriage is founded and must founder on the rock of exclusive companionship both for the husband and the wife. Jealousy must then play a vital part in its success or failure and the sooner the question is faced rather than ignored or suppressed the greater the chances of having happy marriages.

Proper Sex Education Is Essential

By H. S. M.

It may be true to a certain extent that 'Love' is the first essential to a happy marriage. But it is not all. The first glamour, miscalled 'Love', in many cases, wears out with the first few years of intimate private life; and then other forces have an equal if not more, influence in making marriage successful or otherwise. And, ultimately, only this intimate contact will foster real, binding love or frustrate it, if it is there in the beginning. Indeed, there must be mutual attraction to form the basis of the whole marriage structure; without that one partner cannot view with sympathy any of the faults and failings of the other. It is this attraction only which makes us love our mate with all his or her good traits and failings. And if marriage is to be successful we have to take our partner as he or she is, rather than expect the ideal version of our dream.

But this factor is more or less beyond the rational control of an individual. However, there are other factors also which contribute to a great extent to the happiness in marriage, and which can be cultivated by conscious effort. There must be mutual toleration of the views and values held by both the husband and the wife. It must be clearly recognised that both have an individuality of their own, which makes them think and act independently. Any effort by one to force one's views and ideals upon the other creates a jarring note in the married life. In commercial life, we have to make adjustments and compromises. How much more is it necessary in case of married life! Principle of give and take is more important here than anywhere else. Again, preaching 'wise' sermons in the presence of outsiders, creates a great deal of heart-burning among married people. If it must be done, it can be done, when you are left alone—and that too with greatest possible gentleness and delicacy. For, nobody likes to be sermonised, especially in the presence of third parties. Whether good or bad, that is the human nature; and we have to act as is palatable to human nature if we want to make life joyful.

Many people have the habit of snubbing their wives when they try to partake in their conversation with their 'intelligent' friends. This sort of behaviour makes the wife feel small in the presence of others, and it is natural if she takes offence at this sort of behaviour from one who is supposed to be nearest to her and is expected to be kind and sympathetic towards her. All of us like a little flattery, a little word of praise from others. Such little, wholehearted and honest appreciation of any work, big or small, household or public, goes a great deal to increase the happiness of one. It will naturally strengthen the bond of love between the two.

It is not handsome figure that is necessary to win over the wife. As one of the characters of Maugham puts it, in effect: "Even if I had a hunch on my back. I could marry the most beautiful lady. For a woman does not require good looks. She wants attention. It is this attention paid to her that will win her over first, and it will be that only which she wants throughout her life, if she is not to regret her choice. But it is not woman only who requires attention. Men also do. Therefore, they must be ready and willing to give as much care and attention as they expect from their wives.

Suspicion has done more harm than this world dreams of! Absolute trust in each other is of great importance. With this prerequisite, one cannot mind one's wife or husband talking and mixing freely with members of opposite sex. If jealousy is to have its freeway, where can the marriage life in modern time stand?

Above all, marriage is meant to satisfy and canalise the sexual urge of one. For, inspite of all the spiritual aspects attached to marriage, this is a fundamental fact. The sort of sex life a man leads is therefore one of the most important factors influencing marriage. Unluckily it is but too true, that the ignorance of most of the people in physiology and psychology of sex is colossal. Such people cannot conduct themselves properly in their conjugal life. The approach to this all important aspect of life has to be both scientific and artistic. Man must be delicate in his approach to his wife. It is better not to rely on instinct only in this vital aspect of life, if we want to make a success of our marriage. Proper sexual education is highly helpful here.

These, I think, are the little nothings of life that have to be borne in mind if we want to spread bliss and joy in our life and family and make ours a happy home.

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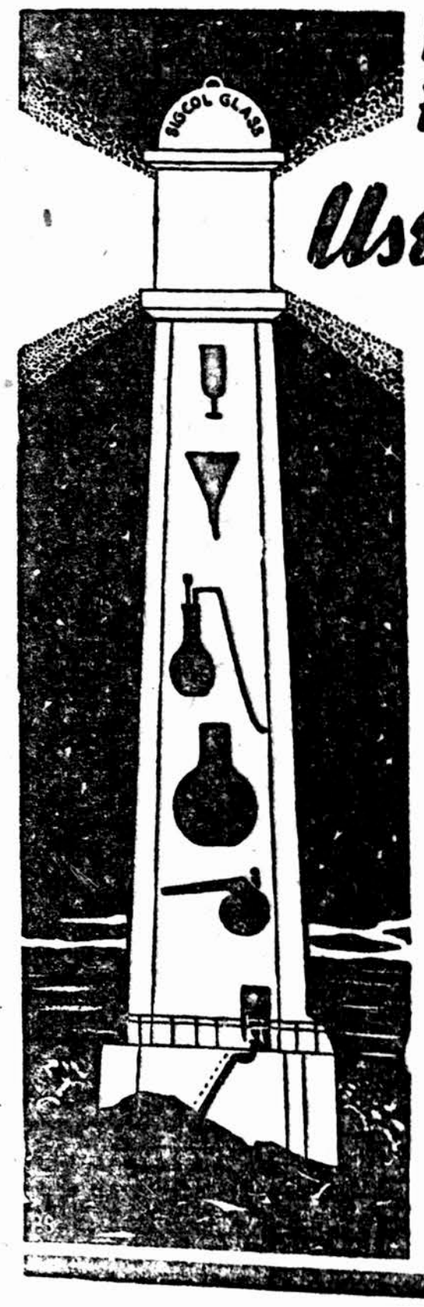

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"HORIZON"

Two enthusiastic young men, both students, have launched a commendable, literary venture, by publishing a compendium on the lines of John Lehman's "New Writing." Not all the writing in "HORIZON" (Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road, Bombay 7, Price: Rs. 2|8) is new, nor is it all progressive or even youthful. But the editors, Sadanand Bhatkal and Ramesh Kulkarni, have succeeded in bringing together between two covers a remarkable collection of articles, stories and poems.

The very variety is representative of the complex world of today, the subjects covered ranging from "War and World Freedom" and "India's National Anthem" to "Art And Humanity," "Internationalism In Sport," "Music For Tomorrow" and "Films For the People." Some of the stories are good and the poetry section is particularly excellent. The list of authors is imposing—almost formidable—including such well-known names as Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Dr. Amarnath Jha, Professor P. A. Wadia, Uday Shankar, R. K. Prabhu, N. G. Jog, S. Fyzee Rahamin etc. It is a rare treat to find such a galaxy of talent in one volume—certainly a bargain for Rs. 2|8.

It is good to learn that "Horizon" is intended to be a quarterly publication. One only hopes that in future the youthful editors will exercise more judicious discrimination.

"GANDHI GREETINGS"

This is a booklet of some 34 pages containing observations of Gandhiji bearing on his life and beliefs. The compilation, which has been made by Mr. D. N. Shikhare, is neatly printed and priced at 8 annas. It is published at the Agrany Press, 623/26 Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2.

Mixed Grill

HOTCH POTCH By RUPLAL KAPUR. Bodleian and Co., Lahore, Pp.260.

As indicated by the title the book is a hotch potch of varied topics dealt with in a light hearted and half-cynical manner. Among other things, the author picks up statements which have passed into proverbs (e.g. "Nothing new under the Sun") and sheds new light on them by twisting them out of all recognition through his peculiar gift of not too-polished humour. The subjects touched on range from a description of Kashmir to sensation-mongering journalism and assembly-election campaigns.

N. H. P.

Mystic's Thoughts

THUS HAVE I LEARNT By T. L. VASWANI. The Excelsior Book Club, Karachi, Pp. 106, Price Rs. 3.

This booklet enshrines within the covers of a small book, collected thoughts of Mr. Vaswani who is known as a mystic and thinker both in this country and abroad. In order to receive due benefit from this collection one should give oneself to it, even if it be for a few moments and concentrate one's thoughts on what one reads. Only then will its significance be apparent and the effort bear some fruit. There are some four hundred and odd thoughts and though they all deal with the mission of life and God in a wide sense, they do not necessarily flow from one another. Each paragraph in the collection, is a mental refresher. As the style is simple and at times haunting, it is a book well suited to people of a meditative bent of mind.

N. H. P.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GANDHIJI

I HAVE IT FROM GANDHIJI: By Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan. Jam-e-Jamshed Publishers, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Price Re. 1.

In this interesting brochure Mr Aaleyarkhan gives the gist of the frank talks he had with Mahatma Gandhi at Sevagram concerning mostly the problems facing Mr. Taleyarkhan's own community, the Parsis, at the present day. Incidentally Mr. Taleyarkhan relates his impressions of the many-sided personality of Gandhiji and dwells on the latter's childlike playfulness, his strange realism, his provocative humour and his unbounded humanity.

Mr. Taleyarkhan discussed with Gandhiji highly controversial subjects like Prohibition, Inter-communal Marriages, Rights of Minorities, and Communal Trusts and Charities, which have been exercising the minds of the Parsis for some time past. Though Gandhiji has, in the past, expressed his views on these subjects and on the position of the Parsi community in this country, fresh clarification of his views on these and allied subjects will be found in Mr. Taleyarkhan's report. Not only Parsis but also others interested in Gandhiji's views on the social and communal problems of the country and his philosophy of life in general will find the brochure very readable.

INDIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT

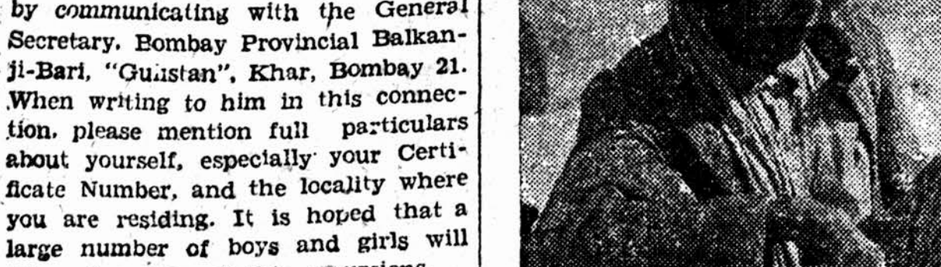
THE TRUTH ABOUT INDIA. By M. D. Japheth Published by the Author at 164, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Price, Rs. 2/8

In the author's own words, the object of this little book is to point out "the significance of India's freedom movement its causes and its effects, particularly as seen through the eyes of the student of the Gandhian cult." Mr. Joseph has shown himself in his previous works like "The Truth about Gandhi", "The Price of Peace" and "Fool's Paradise," to be a keen student of and a convinced believer in the Gandhian philosophy of Non-violence and Truth. In the present work he has recapitulated the eventful history of this country since the advent of Gandhiji on its political stage and has shown what rapid strides India has made towards her goal of national independence under his courageous leadership. Mr. Japheth emphasizes the truth that not only India but the whole world, which has known no peace for a long time past, stands to benefit from the success of India's struggle under Gandhiji's leadership. He rightly observes that Gandhiji's battles for freedom have been a perpetual training for citizenship in a new world. "Unlike other countries which achieved their freedom with violent means and thereafter passed long nights considering whether the nature of freedom obtained justified the price of war paid for it," he writes, "India has fashioned a new weapon, a weapon of the spirit, and in so doing has steeled and trained herself to pay instead the price of peace". Mr. Japheth winds up with an eloquent appeal to Britain to rise against herself and realise that India's freedom is in essence her own freedom.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

AN IMMORTAL PAMPHLET

The "Areopagitica" of Milton has been rightly described as the Charter of the Fourth Estate. It is a literary treasure of which every freedom-loving Englishman is proud. In the current (November) issue of "The Aryan Path," Mr. J. Middleton Murry, writing about it observes "Never has the soul of a great revolutionary movement for liberty found more exalted or more intimate expression. In this magnificent, ornate yet flexible prose, all the riches of the English spirit at its noblest and most universal are poured forth in gay abundance." This immortal pamphlet has a message of its own to the present generation which finds the Fourth Estate in most countries of the world either gagged or made subservient to totalitarian authority.



My dear Sisters and Brothers,

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari has decided to arrange their annual educational excursion to Elephanta Caves on Sunday, November 26. All boys and girls who are enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association can join the excursion. The subscriptions fixed are Re. 1-4 for those under 12 years and Rs. 2 for those of and above 12 years. They must be paid to the Presidents or Secretaries of the Local Branches on or before Sunday, November 19. No names should be sent directly, and no names will be accepted after that date.

Other and fuller particulars also are available from the Local Branches with which you can get connected by communicating with the General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, "Gulistan", Khar, Bombay 21. When writing to him in this connection, please mention full particulars about yourself, especially your Certificate Number, and the locality where you are residing. It is hoped that a large number of boys and girls will take advantage of this excursions.

* * *

Marine Lines Balkan-ji-Bari, which was started in November last year, has decided to celebrate its Anniversary Week from Saturday, November 18, writes Miss Kusumben Sheth, its Secretary. The week will begin with a parent's meeting at the Shakuntala Kantilal Ishwarlal Jain Girls' School Hall, on November 18, at 5-30 p.m. There will be a show of various entertainment and educational films at the Fellowship School Hall, on November 19, at 9 a.m. On the same day there will be sports on the Marine Lines Grounds, at 4 p.m. A Variety Entertainment programme will be arranged on the terrace of "Rupayatan," Marine Drive, on November 20, at 7-30 p.m. On the following Sunday, children will be taken on an outing.

* * *

Here is a nice little story on "Something," sent by Brother Ramesh Thakar of Surat:—

Once upon a time there was a King. One day he was much pleased at a work done by one of his servants. So he told him, "You have done a great work; therefore I shall give you something as a reward for it."

After some days the King called the servant and gave him a purse containing a thousand rupees as the reward. The servant said, "Sire you had promised me 'something', so give me that 'something'; I do not want this purse." The King asked him to see him on the next day.

When to-morrow came and the servant went to the King, he was offered a golden necklace besides the purse. But the servant said again, "Sire, I want 'something', and not these things." The king then said to him, "All right, come to-morrow."

On the third day, when the servant came, the King offered him a sword besides the golden necklace and the purse. But the servant once again insisted on that 'something.' "Come to-morrow then," the King told him. And that was the last to-morrow.

While he was in bed at night, an idea occurred to the King. He got up immediately, took some pebbles and put them into a closed pot. On the next day, the servant, of course, came as expected. The King showed him the pot and asked him what it contained?

"I do not know, Sire, but something in it makes a sound", replied the servant. "Well, take away that 'something,' and do not come to me again," the king told him. The servant went away home with the pot. On opening it, he found pebbles only.

But now it was useless to cry over the split milk!

* * *

Write a short story on this picture, and send it for publication in this "Corner", mentioning your full name and address and age, and whether boy or girl, by November 26, to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21.

(Photo—M. Desai).

Would you care to know about a wonderful machine?—asks Brother Nagappa M. Pai of Aversa. And then says: I can tell you about what strikes me as the most useful machine in the world.

A motor car, a gramophone or a typewriter is used for its own purpose. This machine, however, is used for very many things. It is about eight or ten inches long; nonetheless sometimes it can work down below, into the bottom of a deep mine, or high up, on the top of a tower.

What a strange machine it is! You know, it is not made of wood or iron; but just formed of different materials —some hard and some soft. In the innermost part of this machine, there are many secret springs which require oiling. It is made up of twenty-seven hard pieces, most of them with springs and hinges tied together with springs.

Ah, what a machine! It would be a fortunate thing to have a machine like that. A number of people get their livelihood only with the help of this machine, when various other means fail them. Without it, as a matter of that, no machine can work. It is used even to make a pin. With a recourse of a machine like that; is it not a shameful thing that one should be poor?

Almost every man, woman and child has this machine. Young readers, can you guess what that machine is? Well, it is the human hand! Is it not very useful? Surely, a human hand is the most useful machine in the world, and we can hardly express our thankfulness to God for it! (Note—Yes, Brother, without that machine neither you nor I could have written even this article!—Dada).

* * *

Little Bina was very excited at the idea of having a baby brother, but when she was taken to see him, he was yelling lustily. She was being impressed that the Baby was born in early hours of the morning, and was therefore going to be a great saint, a very great saint!

For a moment Bina looked at him gravely; then, turning to his auntie, she said: "Bhabhi, if Baby came from Heaven, I don't blame the angels for throwing him out!" Bhabhi felt annoyed a little, but Uncle took pride in her words, and said: "oh, is he a fallen angel, then?"

All Good Wishes from
Your loving Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR-BOMBAY 21.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Indian dance losing ground—Current trends in right perspective—Approximation to western standards—Music likely to follow dance—Music policy of the All-India Radio—Town Planning and Bombay.

Indian architecture and sculpture have received a decent burial in the soil from which they sprang, although some of their masterpieces are still standing before the eyes of modern India. How long are dance and music, which are equally great and distinctive but are fugitive and not concrete in forms going to survive? Their fate is hanging in balance. The circumstances under which they are struggling to exist easily warrant an assumption that half a century should be the maximum period for their survival in their original forms. Such an assumption should not sound as a note of scepticism to those who are conscious of the critical stage through which the two arts are passing. Dance has been the first casualty of the modernistic movement.

Nritya Loses Tongue

The classical dance of India cannot be judged according to or approximated to the technique of the European dance; but the contrary is attempted with impunity. Some of the Indian dancers who are trading upon their western credentials and are posing themselves as modernists have found the traditional dance-art of their country as deficient, if not primitive, and have discovered themselves to be capable of developing it; but the 'development' which they have grafted on the Indian dance is approximation to the western technique. Originality and not imitation should be the key-note of development of art. The Nritya, the interpretational dance-form, is a superb combination of music—instrumental as well as vocal, physical movements and emotional expressions. The physical and emotional 'abhinayas' are symbolic and not pantomimic. They form the gesture vocabulary which is unique in the world and is distinctive of the classical Indian dance. Symbolism is ingeniously devised to interpret the sense of the vocal music—the song; and the song is the backbone of the Nritya.

The elimination of vocal music—the amputation of the tongue of the Nritya—by the tribe of the modernists and their amateur followers, came as the first item in their programme of development. The dumb dance recital, thus became the vogue of the variety and dance-stage of Northern India. Then followed the stage of rectification of the error of commission by reversion to the traditional practice in a haphazard manner. The song, which was first considered to be one of the non-essentials is now frequently clamped upon dance irrespective of its type, technique or interpretational possibilities. Dances with songs as cadenzas or mere vocal accompaniments must be condemned as deceitful compositions.

Symbolic Language

The Nritya was, in order to adjust itself to the modern requirements, compelled to sacrifice its melodious voice and is now ordered to get ready for the second instalment of development—vulgarisation of the symbolic gesture-language. The face is the chief medium of emotional expressions, but some of the modernists have obviously dispensed with the latter. In spite of it, they pretend to interpret themes of stirring emotions whilst dancing with fixed eyes and rigid and anaemic faces. A dancer, who is unable to dance from head to foot, forfeits his claim as an "artiste" as the body minus the head is not capable of interpreting or expressing everything.

The third stage of development is marked by growing disregard of the instrumental music and by the progressive degeneration of the symbolic physical 'abhinayas' into commonplace pantomimic gestures. Is there any modernist who would be able to show to his credit some contribution, in the classical spirit, to the symbolism of Indian dance? There will of course, be a few who have devised peculiar serpentine movements of the arms with spasmodic contractions of their musculature. The innovation has no interpretational values and is nothing more than acrobatics. The classical dance—the Nritya—has, in the age of renaissance, lost its voice, is losing its symbolism and is finally declining to the state of rhythmic movements which show a surface-resemblance to the broad outline of some classical technique.

Modern Forms

The emergence of the dance—nondescript is, for the time being, the final stage of development or modernisation. The dance-nondescript is flaunted by its champions as a creative endeavour unfettered by traditions on classical principles. It is a curious conglomeration of movements, swings and hand-gestures which do not conform to any authentic technique. The sum-total of the so-called modern trends in Indian dance is that every dance irrespective of its type or technique is, if it is executed especially by an Indian, labelled as "Indian" and even "classical."

The pantomimic dance—the dance-nondescript which owes its origin to modernism, the defeatist creed—aims at discarding every vestige of the classical traditions. It must be ostracised as anti-Indian—anti-national. Modernisation is massacre of the classical dance-art. Every dance to be Indian and classical must be hundred per cent classical in its technique. Practice in arts like music and dance must be life-long and not of the summer school type. Training in dance should begin with gradual grounding in the traditional technique and also in music. Traditions should never be considered as time-barred. They should, in the case of dance and music, form the starting point of development.

The talkie and the variety stage are the principal enemies of the classical dance. The film-dance, which has of late emerged from the silver screen, as the counter part of the film-music, is freely trampling down the inviolable dance-traditions. The variety stage is a new institution with no standards of art. The talkie and the variety stage have fostered the evils of amateurism, propagandism and commercialism by encouraging directly or indirectly holiday courses of training, blatant publicity through every available agency and propagation of amateurish or spurious art. The do-nothing policy of the Government and the want of popular control in the form of strong public opinion, have exposed the classical dance to the dangers of the age of renaissance.

Melody Without Harmony

The system of classical music which is prevalent and popular in Northern India has, hitherto, stood its ground, but is now likely to go the way of classical dance. The film-cacophony and light music are the main forces which are militating against its survival. The All-India Radio claims itself as the champion of the classic music, but it is offering liberal encouragement to its antagonists. "Penury of real music in the plenitude of radio music" ought to be the impartial and frank verdict on the inconsistent policy of the authorities in charge of the broadcasting machinery.

The radio-stations, which are continuing to pour out their heterogenous stuff, have no foresight, thought or judgment. None of them has realised the necessity of raising the Dhruvapads, Dhamars, Mridanga, Sarod and Been from their deplorable state of musical curios. The officialdom, however, has the knack of placating the public opinion by advertising some grandiose schemes or undertaking novel experiments. One of such experiments was alluded to by Mr. Z. A. Bokhari while discussing his views on the Indo-British relations in a recent interview to the special correspondent of Reuter in London.

Mr. Bokhari has discovered not a new but a neglected approach to the crucial problem of the Indo-British relations. He has organised a broadcasting service from London to India with the object of bridging the cultural gulf between the two countries. Mutual understanding of Western and Indian music in India and Britain appears to occupy a prominent place in his programme. Introduction of harmony into the melodic music of India seems to be an obsession with Mr. Bokhari, and in order to explain Western harmony to India he is, according to his statement, going to produce a special programme of Western music for the Indian listeners.

The harmony in the western sense is inadmissible in the music which is fundamentally melodic. Mr. Bokhari ought to cite the principles of Indian music which have sanctioned the experiment. The opinions of the British musicians and critics on the various Indian melodies which he is going to invite should not be counted as authoritative. Has he ascertained the views of eminent and experienced musicians and music-scholars of India? His proposal to explain western music to Indian listeners is preposterous. The immediate need of the latter is deep understanding of the music of their own country. But the All-India Radio has not recognised education of the listeners as one of its functions. The classical Indian music should not be a victim of the whims of the officialdom nor should it be asked to come down from its pedestal and wear western colours for the sake of greeting the western listeners.

"GOSSIP"—A water-colour painting, By Mr. P. T. Reddy, G. D. Art.

Divali Programme

The two gallant defenders of the 'wonged, solid and profound', music provided by the Bombay station in its extra programme on October 16 have, in their letters which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of October 28, made a poor exhibition of their taste for music. Mr. Bhatkal deprecates "the battles of the classical and the modern or the light style" and advises others to pay homage to "that music which moves us." What is "that music"? Is it the one of the Bhavgeet type which moved him to lift his pen in defence of the indefensible?

Mr. Aversare agrees with what was stated by Mr. Tendulkar in his first letter, but he entirely disagrees with Mr. Tendulkar's remarks regarding the musician. He has obviously nothing to contribute to the controversy except a small chapter on heroine-worship. Both the correspondents have missed the point at issue. The quarrel is with the authorities of the Bombay station and not with the musician broadcast by them. Support to any light variety that tries to flourish at the cost of the classical music is sacrilegious.

Some constructive criticism on the music policy of the All-India Radio is offered by "S. P. K." in his letter to the "Bombay Chronicle" of October 31. He draws the attention of the authorities of the Bombay station to the glaring irregularity in scheduling certain tunes outside the hours of singing assigned to them. One would like to know the principles of music which have sanctioned rendering of Bhoopali at 7-30 A.M. and Gaud Sarang at 9-50 A.M. and 5 P.M. Perhaps the music-directors are so much preoccupied with the light varieties like the Bhavgeets, Geets and Garbas that the hours of singing the classical tunes have begun to appear unimportant to them.

Town-Planning

Mr. B. R. Kagal, the Town Planning Officer of the Government of India, rightly observed in his address to the Rotary Club of Bombay that India is a complete stranger to the science and art of town and country planning. The blame of India's ignorance about the art should be laid at the doors of the Government which Mr. Kagal represents and not of the people. The universities, as pointed out by him, ought to accept town planning as a subject of specialised training, but the initiative must come from the Government. Mr. Kagal stressed the need of giving priority to the town and country planning legislation over the housing legislation. What is more important, however, is the fixation of the architectural standard with special reference to India's traditions and the formulation of schemes in which beauty spots, civic ornaments and cultural and artistic amenities are logically allocated.

Mr. N. V. Modak, the City Engineer, who presided over the meeting, declared that Bombay can best develop by spreading outwards with the boundaries embracing all the areas chalked out for inclusion in the "Greater Bombay" scheme. He evidently discussed the question of expanding the boundaries of the city and not of replanning whenever occasions arise, of the inhabited areas which look almost dreary without beauty spots, ornaments and cultural amenities like theatres, concert halls and art galleries. The savage growth of North Bombay gives sufficient ground for apprehension that the "master plan of Greater Bombay" will make provision for the expansion of the boundaries but will not work out a new civic design. Bombay is not going to be beautiful as long as the Corporation does not approach the problem of planning from the artistic angle.

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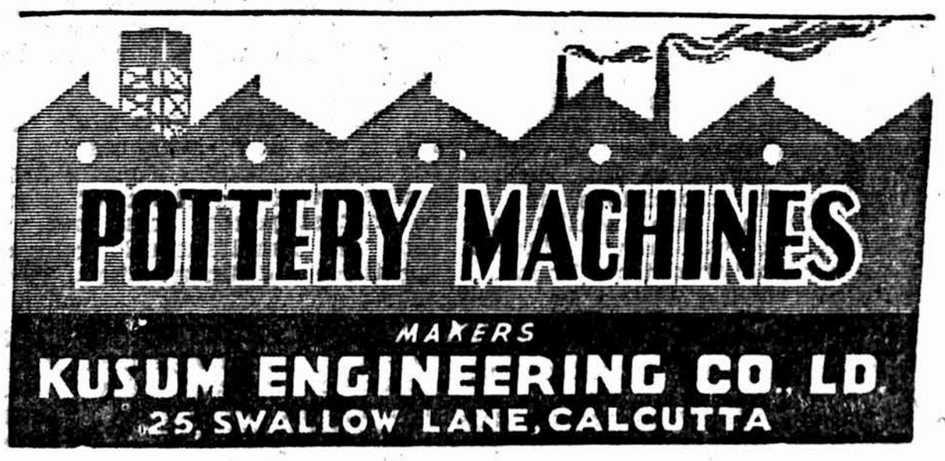

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

How could one put in prison —for eight long years—a man of Nehru's exquisite quallty?"

When Eve Curie, journalist daughter of the great Frenchwoman, Madame Curie, the discoverer of radium, wrote these words in April 1942, little did she know that four months later his jailers, for the ninth time, would again have "the heart to close a door on him and lock him up."

Twenty-seven months have passed since that grey dawn of August 9, 1942, when Jawaharlal was arrested and taken for detention in the Ahmednagar Fort.

Twenty-seven months! Eight hundred and twenty days!! While, outside the world has marched on, he has been kept locked up—this man of exquisite quality of whom the Frenchwoman wrote: "One did not lock up people like Nehru. They were born free."

How true, lady how true! And yet many things happen in India that are simply not done in other, freer parts of the world.

True that one does not lock up exquisite and free souls like Nehru. But, then, also one does not imprison thousands of patriots! One does not brand patriotism as treason! One does not fight a war for freedom by denying freedom to four hundred millions! One does not crush Fascism by crushing and suppressing confirmed anti-Fascists like Nehru! One does not establish a humanitarian world order by jailing humanitarians like Gandhi! One does not raise sycophants and toadies to positions of authority while patriotic and conscientious citizens rot in jail! One does not ensure freedom of expression by gagging the press! One does not usher in prosperity by economic exploitation! One does not make people free and happy by strengthening the stranglehold of imperialism! One does not—BUT ONE DOES!

*

Nehru in jail is not one man in jail. With him
India is in jail,
Democracy is in jail,
Freedom is in jail,
The cause of anti-Fascism is in jail,
Justice is in jail,
Humanity is in jail!
The world may choose to forget this but four hundred million Indians will have cause to remember all this as we send our silent greetings to him on his 55th birthday—on Tuesday November 14.

*

Indian Journalist Sends News From France

D. V. Tahmankar, a Maharashtrian journalist living in London, who came to India some time ago on behalf of the Reynold's Weekly and later was responsible for a series of sensational articles on the Indian situation and political censorship in this country (which became the subject of questions in Commons much to the annoyance of Mr. Amery) has once again made news. He was among the first journalists allowed to go to Paris immediately after the liberation of the French capital. He has described his impressions in an article that he has written for KESARI, the well-known Marathi bi-weekly published from Poona. A Marathi-knowing friend of THE LAST PAGE has obliged us by translating interesting extracts from it which are reproduced below:—

"The gay "Paree" of pre-war days and the ghastly Paris of to-day provide a heart-rending contrast. All the old pleasure resorts for the tourists are conspicuous in Paris today by their absence. While in the old days one could come across cinema houses in almost every road, there is not a single cinema open in Paris today.

* * *

"There is a terrible food shortage in Paris now. Most of the shops have no stocks and the people stand in queues. The bread is available only three days in a week. But the 'Black markets' merchants of India might be satisfied to learn that the black-market is flourishing in Paris also. Till yesterday the price of 1 lb. of butter was 500 francs (Rs. 35), 1 lb. of Tea was 1,000 Francs (Rs. 70.) Coffee is the national drink of France; but one cannot just describe the taste of the drink which is served as coffee in Paris today. Dinner in Paris costs today 200 Francs (Rs. 14). The Propaganda Minister explained that the real problem is that of transport. The journey that formerly took twenty-four hours before the war now takes a whole week. And this fact will explain how disorganised is the transport system of France.

* * *

A worker said "We are experiencing the fruits of surrenderring our country to Germany" when I told him the tragic plight of the Bengal famine, he was not moved at all. For one thing he had never before heard the complete story of Bengal's tragedy and, for another the shadow of famine, death and disease has been so overcast on occupied Europe, and the people of France and other occupied countries are so submerged in their own grief that they cannot possibly sympathise with others. Moreover, such a tragic plight has become so much of a daily routine for them that their emotions have got almost frozen.

* * *

"What about the future of France?" is the question on everybody's lips. The Communist Party is strong and the influence of the Leftists is increasing day by day. The Communist organs are openly talking of seizing power in France; and it is probable that they will make an attempt in that direction. But it is difficult today to estimate their strength.

General De Gaulle is a soldier. Even his enemy will not accuse him of being a statesman. But undoubtedly he represents today the hope and aspirations of France. With the French Flag, you can see everywhere General De Gaulle's photo. The people of Paris proudly say 'Just as Churchill is the leader of the British, De Gaulle is our leader.'

The underground movement has helped a great extent in freeing France and even now this movement is very powerful. This movement is led by Communists and the majority of the people in it are leftists. But it will be wrong to say that it was composed of only the Communists, for this movement contains groups of rich men, manufacturers, small shopkeepers, peasants, Catholics, Protestants. I was present at one of their public meetings. It was held at the same place where Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressed a gathering in 1938. Seven people spoke at this meeting. 'Support to De Gaulle and reconstruction of the country' was the main theme of these speeches."

*

People's Theatre Plans

If one happens these days to drop in at the hall of the Deodhar School of Indian Music, French Bridge (opposite Opera House) any evening after 7-30 one is liable to be greeted by a Babel of different tongues. There is a strange medley of Hindustani, Gujerati, Marathi and English. For a moment one is confused and bewildered by what appears to be an odd madhouse Someone (in Marathi) is threatening to shoot someone else: another, speaking Hindustani, appears to be intent on murder with a knife: while, in a third corner, a Gujerati-speaking ghost nonchalantly walks across the floor.

On enquiries, one finds that this is the new headquarters of the Indian People's Theatre Association where a band of nearly 60 earnest young men and women are simultaneously rehearsing three different plays. These are:—

1. SINGAPURATUN, the much-discussed, much-applauded, much-criticised topical play written by the well-known Marathi dramatist, "Mama" Warerkar. The "uncle" of Marathi literature and drama, during the 50 and odd years of his writing career, has provoked many a fierce controversy by his plays and novels. But, at 71, he still shows awareness of contemporary issues and the result is "Singapuratun" which tells the story of an idealist trapped, along with other Indians, in Jap-occupied Singapore. The play was seen by a mixed audience of intellectuals, mill-workers and others at Damodar Hall last week and the general verdict was that People's Theatre has made a distinct contribution to Marathi stagecraft. Gavankar's portrayal of the central character of the idealistic journalist was the most impressive feature of the play.

2. "MA!" (in Gujerati) adapted and Indianized from Karel Kapek's famous "MOTHER" has already been staged thrice and hailed as a major drama event by the Gujerati press.

3. ZUBEIDAH, the third play in Hindustani, written by K. A Abbas, has just gone into the rehearsal stage. Based on a real-life episode and depicting the heroic character of a young woman, this play presents a cross-section of a small town community of Northern India. It is being directed by Balraj Sahni, a young and talented drama-enthusiast from Punjab wno has just returned from England where he was working for the B.B.C. The cast, I learn, will include Uzra, the talented dancer who toured Europe and America with Uday Shankar's troupe.

All these plays are part of the preparations being made to present a Drama Festival on the occasion of the Bombay People's Theatre Conference to be held in December-January.

This Bombay Conference will be followed, a few months later (perhaps in May, 1945) by an All-India Conference and People's Theatre Festival in which drama and dance group from various provinces will participate.

The Secretaries of the People's Theatre tell me they would welcome any young men and women who are interested in drama and the ideals of the People's Theatre to act in their forthcoming plays.

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Lovji Cama Drama Festival

Talking about dramatics, the Lovji Cama Dramatic Contest is blossoming forth this year as a Drama Festival which may be spread over a period of seven days. This excellent forum for youthful dramatic talent which originally was meant only for Parsis and has since been given a cosmopolitan complexion is an annual event to which all drama-enthusiasts eagerly look forward.

As one of those who urged from the beginning that this competition be open to all irrespective of the community they belong to, I regret to learn that a sufficient number of non-Parsi entrants has not been forthcoming. There is still time for them if they want to establish their merits in a really first rate and cosmopolitan competition. The entries close on November 20 but the script (or the name of the play from which the piece has been selected) should be communicated to the secretaries (Beu Rivage, 36 Warden Road). If you have not received the details yet, immediately on reading this you can phone up 34905 and ask for the Rules, pamphlet and entry form to be posted to your address.

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On Film Front

Met Poet-Playwright Harindranath Chattopadhyaya the other day at a People's Theatre rehearsal. He is leaving for Calcutta to do some research work for the script of "Bhagwan Buddha" which he is writing for Prakash Pictures' English-Hindustani production which is to go into production sometime in early 1945. According to Harin, Buddha was a dynamic social revolutionary whose life has a significant message for the modern world.

Stage enthusiast, veteran actor and film director Parshwanath Y. Altekar is leaving for Madras to join Uday Shankar as Associate Director for the production of "KALPANA". This eagerly-awaited picture (for which the Govt. of India granted a special license to Shankar) will be produced at Madras and not Calcutta as reported earlier. I am told Shankar is busy selecting a cast out of the thousands of applications he received from non-professionals. Each member of the cast (including Shankar who has hitherto refused many a film offer including highly lucrative ones from Hollywood) will appear before the cameras for the first time. It is good to find, therefore, that a stage-and-screen veteran like P. Y. Altekar will be associated with the production, though his absence from Bombay will be keenly felt by the Marathi stage circles.

There is a distinctly Chinesey atmosphere these days about Rajkamal Kalamandir where Director Shantaram is beginning work on his English-Hindustani production of "The Story Of Doctor Kotnis" with a staggering cast which includes, besides himself (as Dr. Kotnis) and Mrs. Jayashree Shantaram (as Mrs. Kotnis), such veteran actors as Baburao Pendharkar, Winayak, Kumar Datey and Ullhas.

THIS WEEK!

Tuesday, Nov. 14—55th birthday of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who celebrates it once again in jail.
Wednesday Nov. 15—Another Pentangular begins in Bombay—much to Bombay's shame!

P. Y. ALTEKAR
Bound for Madras!

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Book News

Confrere D. F. Karaka's fast-selling provocative and thought-provoking little pamphlet "For Every Thinking Indian: The Tragic Story of the Bankruptcy of Wisdom" has also appeared in Gujerati (published by Sanj Vartman Press)—first time, I believe D.F.K. has appeared in his mother tongue.

Confere Joe has been 'done in the eye' by a home-town admirer who has written to him asking for a free copy of "Churchill's Eye Spot"!

The editors of "GANDHIJI—His Life And Work" are being inundated by letters from libraries and institutions asking for copies 'at concession rates.' As all proceeds are earmarked for Gandhiji, no such concessions can be allowed.

Hind Kitabs have scooped over several older publishers by bringing out "India And China" by no less an author than Sir Radhakrishnan.

Two waiters were standing by the table over which the tired diner had fallen asleep.

"I've already wakened him twice," said the first waiter, "and I'm going to wake him a third time."

"Why don't you have him taken out?" suggested the other.

The first waiter shook his head artfully.

"Not likely," he whispered. "Every time I wake him up he pays his bill."

* * *

The bazaar in aid of the local church had been widely advertised. For weeks collectors had been handing over vouchers in return for money, and when the great day arrived Mrs. Blinkson had ten shillings' worth which could be exchanged for equal value at any of the stalls. Mrs. Blinkson set forth rather late. When she came home she was looking annoyed.

"What did you buy, mother?" inquired the rest of the family.

"Don't aggravate me!" she snapped. "When I got there everything worth while had been sold, and I had to have ten shillings' worth of donkey-rides!"

War-Time Sunday

By C. R. S.

To-day is Sunday. So much time on hand and so little willingness to plan for its utilisation. Sunday tries to call a stop to my routine. Not suddenly. For Saturday has half prepared me. Spirit willing, I can accommodate a late Saturday night which could offer a half-slept out Sunday. But to me, Saturday night is as good as any other. I go to bed early anyhow. And on Sunday or any other day I wake up early anyhow. War or no war.

I woke up to-day at six. I shall do the same to-morrow. I did likewise yesterday. This is a continuation of my student-day-habit when I had always set my alarm clock at 6-15 a.m. Then I had always got up at 6 to shut it off. Twice so far, the faithful clock had woken me up in a cruel way. I say "a cruel way" because true to the clock's description I woke up alarmed. Waking up like that I felt the bed moving. Actually the bed was not moving. My heart and nerves were. On the first occasion of alarmed awakening I had carried a headache throughout the day, spiced with masochistic behaviour. The other occasion saw me declaring war on an unoffending world. Anyhow thanks to the clock which is still with me, I wake at 6 a.m. however late I may have gone to sleep.

Such Sunday papers as I had not read on Friday have arrived. Three of them. All bulky. Pregnant with licensed plagiarism, advertisements and some news. I read my Sunday papers almost word by word. From the very beginning to the bitter end. Not that the names of the editors, publishers and printers are bitter. For your sake, to-day I have made it a point of noting down everything that I read and registered. You must not mind my reading some Sunday papers from the end on towards the beginning—they somehow make better meaning when read that way.

The I.A.F. advert was interesting. Although it did not say so, it certainly had something to do with the present war. Three chaps were shown talking. All about pay, promotion, allowances, marriage and application forms. One of the chaps was in his same old job. Whether his job had anything to do with a war industry or not, was not mentioned but, from his face, you could say that he had been drawing the same old salary for many years. The pilot officer, one of the three chaps, mentioned his salary. The I.A.F. won one more volunteer who promised to drop in, at the P. O.'s office, for a chat. Then, I went on to read about the Russian progress which, in the absence of any reverses, has become stale. We just seem to be advancing there all the time. Being a bourgeois the names of Russian places always attracted me and I invariably wondered if I would prefer being a Duke of Stalingrad to being a Raja of Kharkov.

I hope you have read that lovely advert for some alcoholic beverage. It gave details of an Indian regiment which holds many V.C. awards. That regiment had fought with honours even in one battle which was not against Indians and not in India either. Then I read the eloquent, sincere and vehement report which took to twitching bits the Quisling Bose who was raising an Indian army to march against the motherland and Indians.

The advert about women's troubles and delays as well as the manliness of sunburnt chiefs caught my eyes even when I closed one of them. Such adverts hold no newsiness about them. Either you are actively interested in them and are on the 'qui-vive' for a more effective choice or you definitely are not interested. If you belong to the latter group you get the adverts amusingly by heart. The former group would of course ignore them, when being watched, with a show of indifference or as a vitally touchy joke.

Then I loved reading about what the coming week held for me. I do it every week. Predictions have a queer effect on me. I do not want to believe in them. But my wishful thinking forces me to study them carefully. When I have finished my week, I get on to my friends! When the week is not indicated as favourable to me I know that there is some mistake about my birth month. As I do not check up on the predictions at the close of a week, each week comes to me with the freshness of a new wish.

Then I brushed up my knowledge about the various Control orders. Suddenly I realised that items that 1, the sellers and all buyers had thought were not controlled are really controlled. The orders do not "blesseth him that takes and him that gives." Rent restrictions and allied ordinances interest me when read together with flats wanted and flats to let. For a year now, one of my friends has been wanting to capture a roof for his head. He has got the Control Ordinances by heart and the first thing he reads in any paper is the "flats to let" column. By paying sort of membership fees he is also on the lists of several agencies. He is still looking for a flat.

I daresay you have also registered the write-ups on Indian films. In absolute fairness the three adjectives, glamorous, enchanting and golden-voiced have to-day been re-distributed to the last Sunday's pictures of the three actresses. The girl who was golden-voiced last Sunday had become glamorous to-day. As a cinegoer you must have come to know that the test for a good Indian film which 10 to 1 will be based on pre-Christ India is in the number of weeks it has been running. No, there is no society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Indian film goers. So, if you saw that "Radhakrishna" has been running for 2 crowded weeks and "Krishnaradha" for 53 big weeks you should choose the latter. To-day's write-up said that one of the officers of the Government of Burma in Simla saw the latter Hindi film and was heard to remark "Not bad at all. The Japs could not be allowing such films to be shown in Burma."

I had seen the pictures, read the jokes and then the war news. I always have felt that war-news carry less significance than news about the current effects on account of the causes of the war. That is why I read the excerpts given on a Sunday, from foreign papers. Such excerpts may say current year and mention 1943 within brackets. Still they pique me. Reading them I speculate on the progress of the war by means of 'Reductio ad Absurdum' and 'Quod erat Demonstratum' methods. A comparison of this speculated result with actual current war news often gave me that complete satisfaction which results only from a Didn't-I-say-so attitude. By this method I knew today that war came about according to plan and that everything all round is going according to plan. With this conviction I also captured a sympathy for the derelictions of friends and enemies. You too, must develop this method of discovering news by actiological synthesis. What Wendel Wilkie, Tilak, Edgar Snow and Fischer (to make it legal I am not mentioning his Christian name) say or said gives a homely slant and understanding to news.

Half my Sunday is over. The better half of it lies heavily on my hands. I am glad to-morrow is Monday. I start Mondays reinforced by my Sunday education. I can hold forth on any subject. My office friends make me 'au fait' with the actual current news about the war and politics. One of them by means of 3 match sticks showed me last week on a world map coloured in pre-war hues how the enemy is being beaten. And another showed me a typewritten dispensation of the post-present-war world. But both of them have the same doubts as I have. We do not know how long our allied friends of this war will be our friends 'pari passu' with our present enemies remaining our enemies for the duration of the war.

War Against Insect Pests

Progress Of Modern Research

By PROF. A. M. LOW

Insects are carriers and distributors of some of the world's most devastating diseases. The flea carries plague and other diseases; the louse carries typhus; the mosquito carries malaria; and the common fly carries a host of different illnesses. Once the part played by insect in carrying diseases has been recognised, man can take steps to avoid contact.

Modern methods and ideals of hygiene have done much to reduce insect-borne epidemics. But especially in the tropics, complete exclusion or extermination of dangerous insects is an ideal never realised in practice. It is estimated that at least three million people yearly die from malaria with the number of non-fatal cases nearer one hundred millions.

There come times of upheaval when normal standards of hygiene cannot be observed. These periods immediately see an increase in pests, particularly the louse. Typhus epidemics break out and, in the past, have taken far greater toll in war than bullets or bayonets. In World War II immense prorgesss has been made in the war against insect pests.

It can now be stated that we are really nearing the time when we can look forward to the extermination of man's minute enemies in the insect world as surely as the invention of gunpowder ensured his safety against wolves and other predatory animals.

The Allies have produced some remarkable inventions for dealing with pests and have employed them on a very great scale in the field of operations. When with the coming of peace they can be applied to purely civilian needs, a house with flies, mosquitoes or fleas should be the exception.

Perhaps, the most important of the weapons will prove to be a substance whose long name of dichlorodiphenyl-trichlorethane is popularly shortened to D.D.T. This chemical is death to almost every kind of insect, except members of the Aphis family; yet it is absolutely harmless to man or domestic animals and is non-irritant to the skin. Its most striking characteristic is the period for which it remains lethal. A man wearing clothes, which have been impregnated with it is safe for at least two months, even though the clothes are washed in the meantime. A room treated with it remains toxic to flies and mosquitoes for periods of up to three months.

D.D.T. was discovered as long ago as 1874; but the inventor did not realise its possibilities. Just before the war it was "revived" by the famous Swiss chemical firm of Geigy who applied it as a moth-killer and used it for attacking potato beetles.

They drew the attention of the British and American Governments to it two years ago and a great amount of research was carried out to establish the most effective methods of use and manufacture in large quantities required by a modern army. Methods were developed in Britain of impregnating clothing so that the effect would not be lost on washing; yet no unpleasant odour would be perceptible. Every British soldier in France to-day wears shirts treated with D.D.T. and is free from the plague that armies endured since time immemorial.

Large-scale production came along just in time for D.D.T. to undergo its first big test at Naples during the last winter. Conditions in Italy inevitably produced typhus and with the population debarred from proper sleeping places and huddled together for warmth, it seemed inevitable that plague would spread rapidly and prove most devastating. Winter has always been the great season for typhus and it has never before been possible to check an epidemic until spring.

But supplies of D.D.T. which were flown to the Italian city destroyed the lice responsible in just one month. The number of cases began falling immediately and as more and more thousands of population were "dusted" the epidemic was ended and the danger of it spreading all over Europe avoided.

To-day, Allied medical experts look forward with confidence to tackling epidemics of typhus that will inevitably break out when Europe is liberated. For long, doctors have been searching for an effective typhus vaccine. But D.D.T. by destroying lice, without which Typhus cannot be spread, is a very much more valuable remedy.

Another powerful weapon which is being developed in the war against insects is gas, "freon", which hitherto has been used as refrigeration, because of the ease with which it becomes liquid under very modest pressure. Freon itself is not an insecticide but forms an excellent solvent for insecticides and the combination gives what is called an "aerosol", a spray of exceedingly finely divided particles, so light that they remain suspended in the air for a long time, being carried by conviction to every part of the room or tent.

Freon is harmless to man when sprayed. The purpose of the liquid gas is to hold the insecticide in suspension and to provide "force" for spraying it by its own rapid evaporation when released from pressure. The liquid is driven through a very fine nozzle under great pressure producing the required minute droplets.

Report On America

U.S.A. Minus U.S.O.W.I.

By Miss 'M'

'The Americans are the greatest exploiters' the short little khadi-kurtaed Gujarati was saying in the half-prophetic tone of a suburban Nietzsche. I walked past towards the seashore where I later met my usual plutocrats who shape our lives but who clandestinely take walks—with or without their horses and wives but certainly without their motor-cars—the same as you and I evidently to sharpen their morning appetite and generate energy that is demanded in industrial, business, speculative or just rentier magnates. The fat lady of one of the mighty once wears a sari. But the spirit of the seaside infects her and she raises her sari to create the illusion of fashionable beach-beauties. I avert my modest eye. A woman in a bathing-slip or even in Eve's attire is one proposition but this .... but I am diverting.

Yes, the Americans. I find that the Americans have become here the blind man's elephant. The little stock-broker said what his morning-paper says day in and day out. Some of our more pretentious newspaper writers—not all of whom are in the pay or bribe of the gentlemen I encounter every morning say wild things about American literature, politics role in the war and peace. The U.S.O.W.I. does nothing to dispel the dangerous propaganda that is subtly insinuated or emanates simply from ignorance. That's because of the 'directive' of the O.W.I. Overseas Branch. I find that they are playing up to Dewey—shrewd fellows, these boys of the O. W. I., who are taking no chances and hope to make the best of both the world ....

Let's figure out the present setup. My study of the American political situation shows that things are happening in America as they are happening everywhere. The election will clear up the decks for action and already forces of progress are trying to do their best to defeat the grand plan of the racketeers who want to invest in the war and fruits of victory. Both the Democratic and Republican Parties have their 'Churchill Tories.' They are anti-British mainly. But they are anti-British for good American reactionary reasons. They want to bring pressure on their British prototypes and hunt together later on. The impression I, as a solitary looker-on, get is that of a gang fight. Later the gang leaders would meet and operate together. They are the imperialists who would go partners, share fifty-fifty or any suitable percentage subject to contractual commitments. These men are not our friends. Their link-up is a bad look-out.

Both the Democratic and Republican Parties have their right and left wings. The right-wing men have grabbed important positions in the Roosevelt Cabinet. They have their lobbies and their powerful rackets. Whether it's Pan-Am wanting monopoly of the air or oil or shipping or whatnot it means the same thing. Some reliable prophets are saying that a third party is going to emerge. But that is considered both improbable and unnecessary.

For this reason: the dynamic forces and the contradictions of the situation (please note that despite my use of the occasional jargon I am not a Marxist the American Marxists have joined the American Manufacturers' Association and have turned themselves into an appendix of their one-time 'bete noire', the black beast that is today purring softly like my cat and is purred to will settle their hash. For instance, they say they would give full employment. But they are trying to buy up as junk the gigantic war plant under the Baruch Plan. How can the returned soldiers find plenty of jobs—with profits for the cartelwallahs? They say they want no controls, no bureaucracy. But they are offering all sorts of things to all sorts of interests like the big farm and labour groups. Profits don't go with full employment.

They want to keep their gold and squeeze the British out. The British would simply form their own sterling 'sphere of influence.' The whole situation appears absurd and is going to prove absurd if these selfish, dangerous men are permitted to have their way which I doubt. Even at the Chicago Convention of the Democratic Party the progressives revenged the defeat of Wallace by smashing some of the worst reactionaries. All progressive forces in each party and group are combining. They are our friends. They stand for what we stand for. They don't own or run the U.S.O.W.I. or the radio or the press. But let's not play in the hands of reactionaries.

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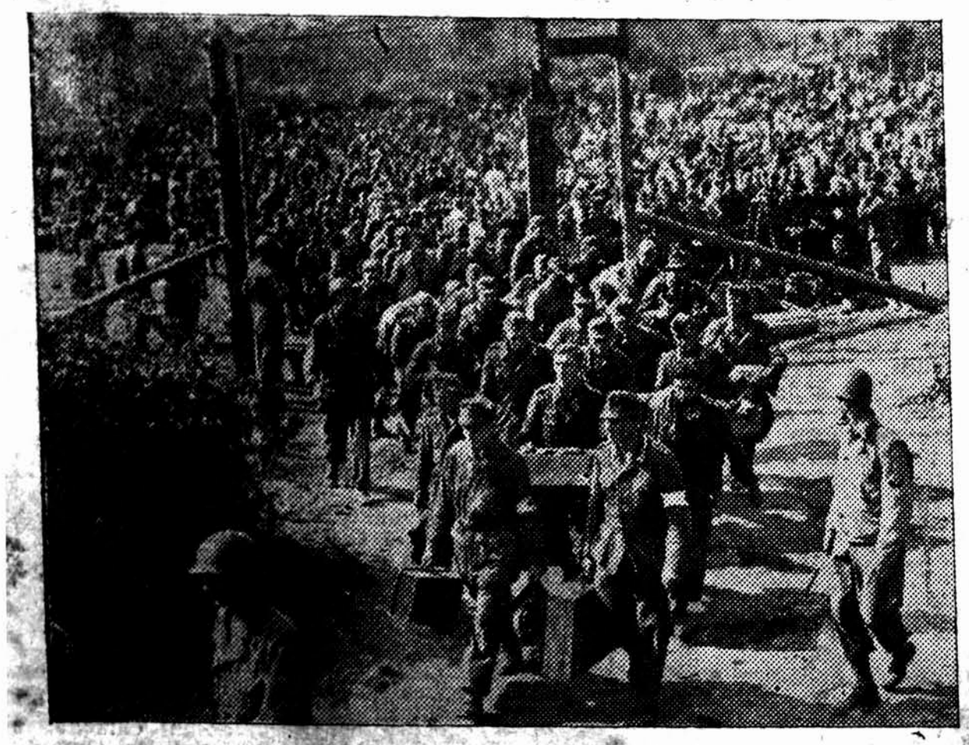
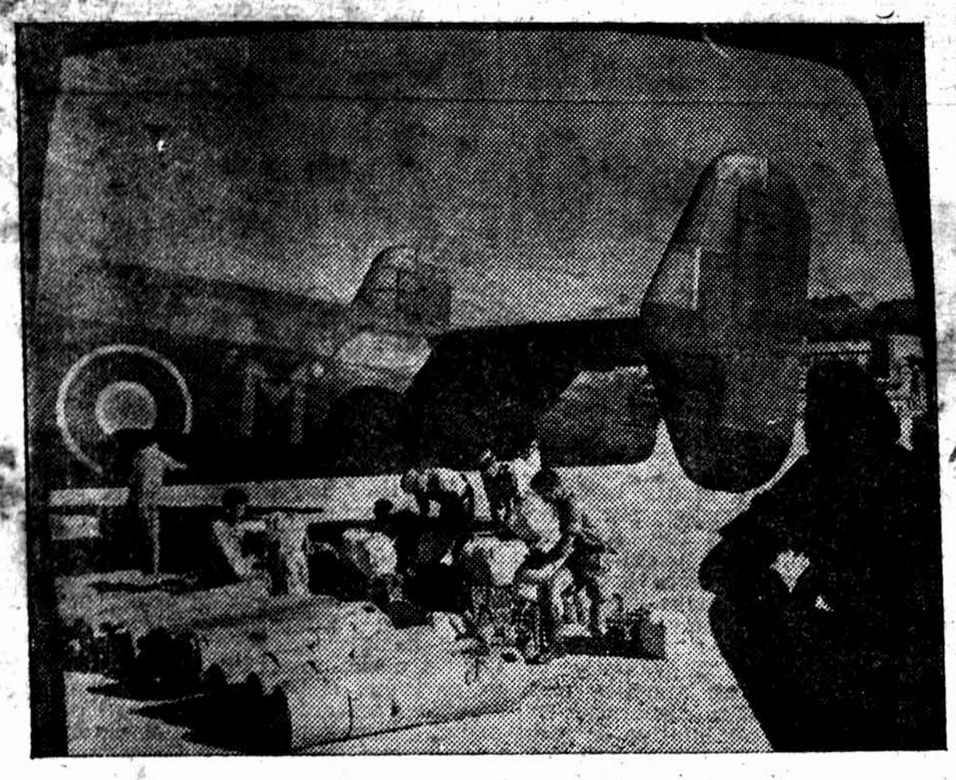
TWILIGHT OF HITLERISM OVER EUROPE

Registered No. B. 4666



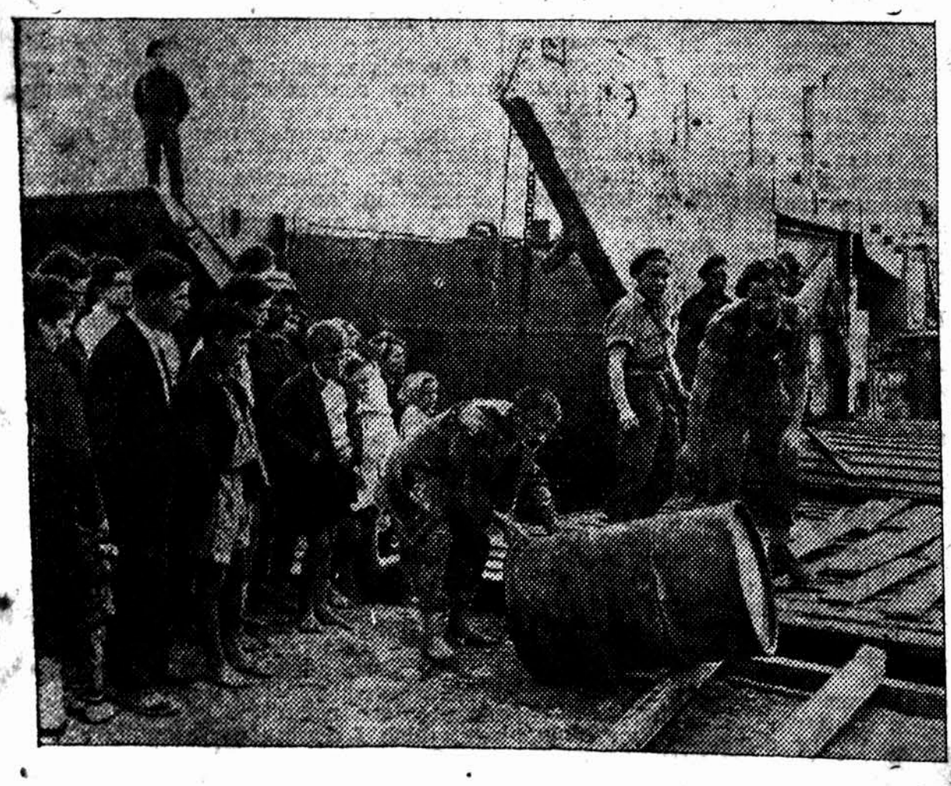
36,389 NAZIS SURRENDER AT BREST—Some of the 36,389 Nazis who surrendered to U. S. forces at Brest are herded from a temporary prisoner-of-war stockade to an internment camp.

FRENCH SOLDIERS TRAIN IN PARIS—French soldiers in training line up for inspection at the Lycee Janson, Paris school which now serves as barracks for new French Army recruits.



WAR MATERIALS FOR FIGHTING PARTISANS—Vital war materials for Partisan forces in enemy-occupied Europe being loaded onto a R. A. F. Halifax of the Balkan Air Force by British and Yugoslav soldiers at an airfield in Italy. For Some months these aircraft have been dropping supplies to Partisans in many parts of Europe.

REQUEST ATTACK—At the request of the Yugoslav Partisan forces South African Air Force Beaufighters of the Balkan Air Force attacked a castle, enemy-stronghold at Banjaluka, key Yugoslav communications center. The Partisans themselves marked the exact target with squares of red cloth. Sixty-four rocket projectiles from the Beaufighters fired this German citadel.



HELPING HAND—Supplies for R. A. F. forces in Greece. A Greek lends a hand to men of the Royal Air Force unloading supplies of petrol and oil at a harbour in Greece.

GREEK CITY LIBERATED—Citizens of Patras look on as an R. A. F. regiment armoured car passes in the parade celebrating the freeing of the city.

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